

THE LIVES

Of the Illustrious

ROMANS:

Writ in LATIN by

SEXTUS AURELIUS VICTOR,

And TRANSLATED

By several Young Gentlemen

EDUCATED by

Mr. *MAIDWELL.*

*Fingit equum tenera docilem ceruice Magister
Ire viam, quam monstret eques, Venaticus ex quo
Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
Militat in Silvis catulus: nunc adhibe puro
Pectore verba Puer, nunc te melioribus offer.*

Horace.



L O N D O N,

Printed for S. Smith, and B. Walford, at
the Prince's Arms in S. Paul's Church-
Yard, 1693.

To the Right Honourable,

JAMES

Earl of Abingdon, &c.

09::3964

My LORD,

2 **S**ince I have had the Honour of Educating Three of your Sons, I hope with no small Assurance of your Satisfaction, and one of them is amongst our Translators; it

A 3 might

The Epistle Dedicatory.

might be thought a Crime not to Dedicate our Endeavours to your Lordship, that others may perceive our Duty to so Honourable a Father, and so Noble a Friend. I must ever be a Faithful Witness, how Zealous and Obliging you are to promote the Advantage of Education; and that in all Points of Generous Breeding you have endeavour'd to transmit those Ancient and Hereditary Virtues of your Illustrious Family to your Posterity. To whom then should *Aurelius Victor* Consecrate his Illustrious *Romans* but to your Lordship? In whom are united those great Names of *Bertu* and *Norris*; Names so Glorious in our Annals,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

nals, that the Actions of *Heroes* cannot be remembred without them, for they both at Home and Abroad have highly Celebrated the True English Nobility and Virtue. • 'Tis an Injury to name Particulars, where there are so many eminent Characters of both Sexes, who have Immortaliz'd the former, and now Adorn the present Age. My Lord, your most Conspicuous House is like *Virgil's* Sacred Tree, where there never will be wanting a Golden Bough:

— *Primo avulso, non deficit
alter
Aureus, & simili frondescit
Virga Metallo.*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

I observ'd much of this Innate Worth from the Conversation of your Sons, who in the various Scenes of Youth ever discover'd *ex Traduce*, a strong Byass to Sincerity and Honour. My Lord, I will stop my just *Encomium*, and not incur the Censure of a common Dedicator, though I need not fear such a Criticism from the vast Merits of my Cause; yet give me leave in Gratitude to declare, I am infinitely oblig'd to your Lordship for your constant Encouragement in my Scholastick Way of Life; for your Approbation of my general Method of a Learned Academy, where our English Youth might be
in-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

instructed in all Exercises, and the several Parts of Solid Learning, without the Varnish of a Foreign Excursion; whence much Money is exported without the Importation of any Staple Commodity: And at last it appears,

*Cælum, non animum mutant,
qui trans Mare currunt.*

I remember your Lordship once discoursing with me, mentioned your Recommendation to the Reverend Dr. *Fell*, that Excellent Bishop of *Oxford*, how beneficial it might prove to Young Gentlemen to have an Academy erected for their Service in that University: That
Arts

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Arts and Sciences ought to be united, and as formerly at *Athens* and *Rome*, cohabit in one place. I cannot tell what were the Objections or Impediments of so useful a Proposition, whether that Wise Governour thought the Design and Fatigue too great, considering the Lazy Temper of our Degenerate Youth, or the Phantastick Frugality of many Unhappy Parents, who are more Generous to a Foppish Dancing-Master, than a Worthy Tutor, preferring the Motions of their Sons Feet, to the Idea's of his Brain; and think the Bill of an Extravagant Taylor, more satisfactory than the Salary of his Industrious Preceptor.

Hos

The Epistle Dedicatory.

*Hos inter sumptus, sestertia
Quintiliano*

*Ut multum duo sufficient, res
nulla Minoris*

Constabit Patri, quam Filius.

For my part, after some Years spent for the Publick Good, I rest with pleasure, Conscious to my self, that I ever did my Duty, and have done considerable Service, as well present, as future to many Noble Families, that I have never been a Pedant, but made the Gentleman and Scholemaster mix together, that I have design'd amongst us a *Schola Illustris*, Comprehensive of inward and outward Accomplishments,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

plishments, and that I shall leave a Scheme for some more Worthy Undertaker, who may deserve a publick Support, and Distinction, so much to our Detriment neglected in *England*, and so promoted in every eminent City of *Europe*. I confess the Satyrift cries out,

Declamare doces, O ferrea pectora Vetti.

The Life of a Schoolmaster is indeed very solicitous, though ever judged Honourable by all Good Men, and the Cares of it intolerable, except the happy Genius of the Master, with good Circumstances, somewhat alleviates the

The Epistle Dedicatory.

the trouble. Then since my Qualifications render me the more easie, I will change the Name, and not the Thing, and go on for some time in my former Course and Method without the Reflection.

My Lord, Give me leave to publish on this Occasion, under your Patronage, my future Determination as to my Employment: I presume your Sentiments may agree with other Persons of Quality, to whom I have Communicated my Thoughts, with which I have laboured long ago, who have desired me not yet to be tired out, but to contract my Society to a less Number, to turn my Domesticks into French,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

French, for a constant Obligation to facilitate the Language, to chuse my Pupils, to admit young Gentlemen to have single Rooms with Servants, that we may live our Collegiate Life with more Profit and Pleasure, excluding forthwith all those of a violent and stubborn Temper.

*Dii Majorum umbris tenuem,
& sine pondere terram,
Spirantesque crocos, & in urna
perpetuum ver,
Qui Præceptorem Sancti voluere Parentis.
Esse loco.—*

This Resolution is much respected, and in the Opinion of many

The Epistle Dedicatory.

many must produce the happy effect of Civility and Learning. To the promotion of which I have found nothing from experience more Charming to Youth than the Practice of Translation, and Reading of History with the assistance of Geography and Chronology, which like the three Graces ought Hand in Hand to perform their measures, and have always been the Rule of our Studies. Cicero signalized his Judgment when he said, *That a Man without History is always a Child*, and therefore for its value it is stil'd by him as *Testis Temporum, Lux Veritatis, Vita Memoriae, Magistra Vitæ*; from hence with *Livy* we are by former

The Epistle Dedicatory.

mer Examples encouraged to
Virtue, and deterr'd from Vice.
Thus the great *Polybius* pro-
nounces it, —

Διὰ τὴν μνησίαν ἐπιμαρτυρεῖ τῷ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
διόρθωσιν ἢ καὶ ἀποκαταστάσιν πρὸς τὴν
ἀρετήν.

But History is lovely to eve-
ry Eye from its Natural Beau-
ties, and wants not to be dress'd
with these ends of Gold and
Silver: 'Tis no less evident that
Translation fixes it, and em-
proves at once two Languages.
I hasten to beg Your Lord-
ship's Pardon for this Familiar
Epistle, asking leave to intro-
duce these Young Translators
who without any trick appear

in

The Epistle Dedicatory.

in their Primitive Simplicity
before you.

My Lord, I conclude with
my most profound Respects,
and most humble Thanks for
all Your Favours, for the ac-
cess and ease of Your Conver-
sation, for Your Kind Wishes,
which Great and Good Qua-
lities none Expresses and Extends
more than Your Lordship; who,
besides Your many Virtues,
which in Reverence I shall not
now mention being so well
known, are by Your Conde-
scension, so truly great and
Noble. I heartily pray that
all things may fortunately suc-
ceed according to Your desires

a

to

The Epistle Dedicatory.
to Your Self and Your Noble
Relations, and that You would
believe me to be,

MY LORD,
Your Lordships
most Obedient,
and most

Humble Servant,

L. MAIDWELL

THE
LIFE
OF
Sextus Aurelius Victor.

Sextus Aurelius Victor was
first published by the
Learned *Andreas Schottus*, and
flourished under the Emperors
Constantius and *Julian*; for in
the Life of *Marcus Antonius* the
Philosopher, He says, That
Nicomedia in *Bithynia* was de-
stroy'd by an Earthquake in
his

The Life of

his time, in the Consulate of *Cerealis*, which was the next year after the Ninth Consulship of *Constantius*. And that in his Reign, when *Flavius Philippus* was Consul, the Eleventh Century, contrary to Ancient Custom, was celebrated without any Solemnity. Hence without doubt he was the same *Aurelius Victor*, who was Consul with *Valentinian Junior*, A. U. C. 1121, and certainly the same Person, whom *Ammianus Marcellinus* mentions in his 21 Book, to be an Historian of great Reputation for his Sobriety, and of Consular Dignity, whom *Constantius* made Governor of *Pannonia*, and afterwards honoured with a Brazen Statue,

Sextus Aurelius Victor.

and the Prefecture of Rome. In the Life of *Severus* he owns himself to be the Son of a mean illiterate Country-man, and to have advanced himself by his Virtue and Learning. 'Tis very probable he was a Pagan in his Religion, as many privately were in the time of *Constantius*, and openly, like good Courtiers, in the Reign of his Successor *Julian* the Apostate; this may be gathered from his approving of *Adrian's* Sacrifice to his beloved *Antoninus*. with the Complement of a Pious and Devout Action. Yet after all 'tis much disputed, whether this *Victor*, who wrote the Lives of the *Cæsars*, be the Author of the Illustrious Romans.

The Life of, &c.

mans. For our Book, though it goes under his name, is of a far different stile, and gives you better Latin than that of the Emperors, which is harsh and unequal, yet sententious, and may recommend the Writers Judgment, though not his Phrase. Therefore some have rather ascribed these Lives to *Cornelius Nepos*, *Pliny Junior*, or *Suetonius*; Others will have it to be according to the Title, amongst whom is the Learned *Vossius*;

———*Si quid novisti rectius
istis,*

*Candidus imperti, si non, his
utere mecum.*

T H E

THE
LIVES
Of the Illustrious
ROMANS.

Writ in Latin by
SEXTUS AURELIUS VICTOR.

TRANSLATED by
Mr. JOHN AUSTEN,

From the Building of Rome, to the
Year 244.

PROCA King of the Albans.

PROCA King of the Albans had two Sons, *Amulius* and *Numiter*, to whom he left his Kingdom with the Condition of Reigning yearly

*Before the
Birth of
Christ.
810.*

by



by turns. *Amulius*, at the Expiration of his Term, refus'd to surrender the Kingdom to his Brother : and intending to deprive him of Issue, made *Rhea Silvia* his Daughter chief Priestess of *Vesta*, that she might always live a Maid. But she was got with Child by *Mars*, and brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*. Which surprize provok'd *Amulius* to imprison her, and throw her Children into the *Tiber*, but they being preserv'd by the Ebbing of the Water, and left upon the Shoar, their Cries invited a She-Wolf to hasten to their Relief, and give them suck. Some time after they were found by *Faustulus*, the King's Shepherd, and by him brought home to his Wife *Acca Laurentia* to take care of them. These young Princes, when grown up, slew *Amulius*, and restor'd their Grandfather *Numitor* to his Kingdom, and then by the help of the Shepherds, who in great numbers joyn'd them, they built a City, which *Romulus* called *Rome*, he having had the better Fortune in Augury to see twelve Vultures, and his

his Brother but six. And that he might begin to secure his City by the Observation of Laws before he built Walls for its Defence, he gave order that none should presume to go over his Rampire, which *Remus* leaping in derision, is said to have been killed with a Mattock by *Fabius Celer* the Centurion.

ROMULUS *First King of the Romans.*

Romulus, to increase his People, set up an *Asylum*, or Place of Refuge, for all Strangers, and of them compos'd a great Army. But considering the want of Wives, he sent Embassadors to demand them of his Neighbours, which being denied, he pretended, in Honour of *Neptune*, the Celebration of Horse-Races, called *Consualia*; and when a great Concourse of Men and Women came to see those Sports, he gave a certain Signal to the *Romans* to take away the Maids by force. One of which was so beautiful, that she mov'd the Spectators to inquire where they car-

U. C.
Or from
Building
of Rome,
the first
Year.
Before
Christ,
750.

ried her ; It was answer'd, to Captain *Thalassius*. Which Marriage proving very fortunate, it was ordain'd, they should invoke the Name of *Thalassius* in all future Nuptials. The first who made War for this Rape were the *Caminenses*, against whom *Romulus* marched in person, and overcame them, killing *Acro* their General, in a single Combat, and consecrating his rich Spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius* in the Capitol. Then the *Antemnates*, *Crustumini*, *Fidenates*, *Vejentes*, with the *Sabines*, were Confederates against them on the same Account ; who approaching nigh to *Rome*, seiz'd the Virgin *Tarpeja*, as she went to the *Tiber* to draw Water for the Sacrifices. King *Titus Tatius* proffer'd her the choice of any Reward, if she would let his Army into the Capitol ; To which she consenting, demanded all they wore on their Left Arms, meaning their Rings and Bracelets, which being promised with Equivocation, and the Gate left open, the *Sabines* gain'd the Castle, and by *Titus's* Order pressed her to death, with the Shields

Shields, carried also on their Left Arms, *Romulus* drew out his Forces against *Tatius*, who had possess'd himself of the *Tarpejan* Hill, and fought him in the place, now the *Roman Forum* where *Hostus Hostilius*, one of his best Officers fighting valiantly was slain. By whose death the *Romans* were discouraged, and began to give ground ; yet after that Disorder, upon *Romulus's* vowing to erect a Temple to *Jupiter Stator*, if he would stop his Army's Flight, the Soldiers made a stand, either by Accident, or some Divine Instinct. In this Juncture the Women came between both Armies, and mediating with their Fathers and Husbands, at last procured a Peace. *Romulus* then made a Solemn League with the *Sabines*, and received them into *Rome*, as Fellow Citizens ; uniting the People by the common Title of *Quirites*, from *Cures*, a Town of the *Sabines*. He established an hundred Senators, who for Reverence were stiled Fathers, and instituted three Centuries of Knights ; the first were called *Ramen-*
enses,

nenses, from his own Name; the second, *Tatenses*, from *Titus Tatius*; and the third, *Luceres*, from *Lucumo*. He divided the common People into thirty Companies, and distinguished them by the Names of the principal Women; But after the Muster of his Army at the Lake *Capra*, he was never seen more. From which Accident a Dissention arising between the Senators, and the People, *Julius Proculus*, a Nobleman, came before them, and affirmed upon Oath, that he saw *Romulus* on the Hill *Quirinalis*, in a more splendid and august Form than heretofore, as a Proof of his being Deified, who commanded them to cease from Seditions, and to love Virtue; Thus they should become Lords of the World. The *Romans* believ'd him, as one of great Authority among them; therefore they built *Romulus* a Temple upon the Hill *Quirinalis*, and worship'd him as a God, by the Name of *Quirinus*.

NUMA

NUMA POMPILIUS, *Second King of the Romans.*

After the Consecration of *Romulus*, the People growing mutinous from a long *Interregnum*, and the want of a Successor, *Numa Pompilius*, the Son of *Pompo* was sent for from *Cures*, a Town of the *Sabines*. He came to *Rome* with the assurance of good *Omens*: and that he might soften this fierce People with a Sense of Religion, he instituted many holy Rites; built a Temple to *Vesta*, and appointed the Vestal Nuns. He ordain'd the three *Flamens* for the particular Sacrifices of *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and *Romulus*, and constituted the twelve *Salii* Priests of *Mars*, the chief of which was called *Praeful*. He created the High-Priest, and built a Temple for *Janus*, (who was represented with two Faces) the Gates of which were shut in Peace, and open in War. He divided the Year into twelve Months, by adding *January* and *February*, and made many profitable

B 4

Laws,

Laws, pretending he did all those things by the Direction of his Wife the Nymph *Egeria*. None of his Neighbours made War upon him, out of the great respect they had of his Justice. He died a natural Death, and was buried in the Mount *Janiculus*; where many years after a certain Man, by Name, *Terentius*, as he was ploughing, found a Stone-Chest with fourteen Books in it, which containing many slight and frivolous Reasons about their Religious Ceremonies, were burnt in prudence by an Order of the Senate.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS *Third King of the Romans.*

Tullus Hostilius, for his good Service against the *Sabines*, was made King. He proclaimed War with the *Albans*, which was ended by a Combat of three Brothers on each side; the *Horatii* on the *Romans*, and the *Curiatii* on the *Albans*. He demolished *Alba* for the Treachery of *Metius Fufetius*,
their

their General, and commanded the Inhabitants to remove to *Rome*. He built that Senate-House, from him called *Hostilia*, and added the Mount *Calisto* to the City. At last, as he imitated the Example of *Numa Pompilius* in his Sacrifices, he by mistaking the Ceremonies performed to *Jupiter Eli-cius*, so enraged the God, that he was struck dead with a Thunder-Bolt, and his Palace burnt with Lightning.

The HORATHI and the CURIATHI.

The *Romans* and the *Albans* having U. C. 86.
for a long time carried on a War under Before Ch. 664.
Hostilius and *Fufetius*, and finding their Forces daily to decrease, they resolved to determine it with the loss of a few. The *Romans* chose out three Brothers, called *Horatii*; and the *Albans* the three *Curiatii*, for this Combat, in which two of the *Romans* were presently slain, and the three *Albans* wounded. Now *Horatius*, who survived, perceiving this, and judging himself unable, tho not wounded, to fight with three, feigned

a Flight, and by this Stratagem kill'd them one by one, pursuing him as their Wounds would permit them. The Conqueror in his return, laden with the Spoils of his Enemies, met his Sister; who wept when she saw the Embroider'd Coat of her slain Lover, one of the *Curiatii*. This Indiscretion provok'd him in his rage to kill her, for which bloody Fact he was condemned by the *Duumviri*, two Judges appointed for that purpose. But appealing to the People, with the assistance of his Fathers Supplications and Tears, he obtain'd his Pardon, yet to expiate his Crime, he was forced to go under a Gibbet, which is to be seen at this day in the High-way, and called *Sororium*.

METIUS FUFETIUS.

U. C. 88. *Metius Fufetius*, the Alban General, observing himself much hated by his Citizens for putting an end to the War by the Combat of the *Horatii* and the *Curiatii*, to make amends, secretly stirr'd

Before Ch.
662.

stirr'd up the *Veientes* and the *Fidenates* against the Romans. Now *Tullus*, upon account of the League between them, demanded *Fufetius's* Auxiliary Forces; who before the Fight drew his Army upon a Hill, expecting the Event of the Battle, with a design to fall in with the Conqueror. *Tullus* understanding his Design; gave publick Notice that *Metius* was posted there by his Order; by which Artifice the Enemies were terrified, and easily overcome. And when *Metius* came the next day to congratulate him for his Victory, he was by King *Tullus's* Command tyed to four Horses, and for his Treachery pull'd in pieces.

ANCUS MARCIUS *Fourth King of the Romans.*

Ancus Marcius, *Numa Pompilius's* U. C. 113. Grandson by his Daughter, was not unlike his Grandfather, either in his Justice, or Piety. Before Ch. 667.

He overcame the *Latins*; added the Hills *Aventinus* and *Janiculus* to Rome; new

new wall'd the City, and confiscated the timber of some Woods for publick Shipping. He laid a Tax on Salt-Pits; was the first that built a Prison, and planted a Colony at *Ostia*, situate at the Mouth of the *Tiber*, very convenient for Trade. He also instituted the Office of Herald, to assist Embassadors in demanding satisfaction: which Custom was borrowed from the *Æquuli*, a People of *Latium*, and reported to have been found out by *Rhesus* at the Siege of *Troy*. Thus having settled these things; in a very short time, he was taken away by an untimely Death, and by that Misfortune could not complete the Character of so great a King as his Subjects expected from him.

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS *Fifth King of the Romans.*

U.C. 137. *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus* was Son of that *Damaratus* of *Corinth*, who flying from the Tyrant *Cypselus*, settled in *Etruria*. He was first called *Lucumo*, and came to *Rome* from *Tarquinii*, a City

City of the *Tusci*. In his Journey thither an Eagle took off his Cap, and after a high Flight replaced it on his Head; Which *Tanaquil* his Wife observing, she from her great Skill in Augury, knew by that Omen, he should obtain the Kingdom. *Tarquinius* by his Riches and Industry rais'd himself to great Honour, and became a particular Favourite to King *Ancus*, who dying, left him Guardian of his Children; but he governed in his own Name, and ruled with such Justice, as if he had been lawful Successor. He chose an hundred new Senators, whom he stil'd the Inferior Order, and doubled the Centuries of the Knights; but durst not alter their Names, being discouraged by *Accius Navius* the Augur, and fully convinc'd of his Art by the Experiment of the Whetstone cut in two by a Razor. He overthrew the *Latins*; built the *Circus Maximus* for publick Shews, and instituted the great Roman Games for manly Exercises. He triumphed over the *Sabines*, and those *Latins* who were called *Prisci*. He

He fortified the City with a Wall of Stone, and rewarded the Valour of his Son, who at the Age of thirteen years wounded his Enemy in a Battel, giving him a Coat edg'd with Purple, and a Necklace with a Golden Bos, which were the Ornaments of Gentlemen's Sons. At last he was trapan'd out of his Palace by a Plot of *Ancus's* Children, and murder'd by their Appointment.

SERVIUS TULLIUS *Sixth King of the Romans.*

Servius Tullius was the Son of *Publius Corniculani*, and the Captive of *U.C. 175.* *crissa*. He whilst he was brought up in *Before Ch.* *Tarquinius Priscus's* Palace, a lambent *575.* Flame was seen to circle his Head. Queen *Tanaquil* upon her Observation judg'd it as a certain Prediction of his future Dignity: and thereupon perswaded her Husband to breed him up as he did his own Children. When he came to Man's Estate, *Tarquinius Priscus* made him his Son-in-Law. And after

after the King was murder'd, *Tanaquil* told the People from a Window, that her Husband had receiv'd a dangerous, tho not a mortal Wound, and desired that till he was cured, they would submit to *Servius Tullius*. Thus he got the Kingdom precariously, yet govern'd it with great Justice. He often conquer'd the *Etrusci*, and added the Hills *Quirinalis*, *Viminalis*, and *Esquilinus* to *Rome*. He rais'd a Fortification with Trenches about the City, and divided the People into four Tribes, call'd *Palatina*, *Esquilina*, *Suburrana*, and *Collina*, allotting the poorer sort a proportion of Corn out of the publick Granary. He settled Measures and Weights, with the Distinction of the Citizens into Classes and Hundreds, and was the first that made a Register of Estates, till then unknown in any Country. He perswaded the *Latins* to build a Temple to *Diana* on the Mount *Aventinus*, in imitation of that at *Ephesus*. After it was built, a certain *Latin* had a Cow-calf of a wonderful Bigness, and 'twas told him in

in a Dream, that that People should be Sovereign over the rest, whose Citizens should sacrifice that young Cow to *Diana*. The *Latin* drove the Cow to Mount *Aventine*, and declar'd this Secret to a *Roman* Priest, who cunningly told him he ought first to purifie his Hands in a clear running Stream, and whilst the simple *Latin* went down to the *Tiber*, the Priest sacrificed the Cow; by this prudent Trick procuring Glory to himself, and Empire to his People.

TULLIA:

Servius Tullius had two Daughters; one of a fierce, and the other of a mild Disposition; and from his Remark, that *Tarquinius Priscus* had two Sons of the same Temper, he married his fierce Daughter to *Tarquinius's* mild Son, and his mild Daughter to his fierce, that he might qualifie their Minds by the Difference of their Natures. It happened both the good natur'd died, either a natural Death, or else by Poison. Upon which the ill

U.C. 216.

Before Ch.
534-

ill natur'd married from the similitude of their Humors. Soon after *Tarquinius Superbus*, by the instigation of his Wife *Tullia*, having made a party, assembled the Senate, and began boldly to demand, as Lawful Heir, his Father's Kingdom. Of which when *Servius* was informed, he went to the Senate, where he was flung down stairs by *Tarquinius's* Order, and slain as he fled to his Palace. *Tullia* made haste to the *Forum*, and was the first that saluted her Husband King, who order'd her to retire from the Crowd. She going home beheld, without any Compassion, her Father's dead Body lie expos'd in the Streets, and commanded her Coach-man, abhorring the Cruelty, to drive over him. Whence that Street was call'd *Sceleratus*, or *Wicked*; and this bloody *Tullia* afterwards banish'd with her Husband *Tarquinius*.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS

Seventh King of the Romans.

Tarquinius Superbus obtain'd his Surname

U.C. 219.
Before Ch.
531.



name from his Pride. He traiterously usurp'd the Kingdom by murdering *Servius Tullius*: yet by his great Valour he conquered the *Latins*; and the *Sabines*; took from the *Volsi* their Capital City *Suessa Pometia*, and gain'd the Town *Gabii*, by the Policy of his Son *Sextus*, who pretended to revolt from him for his Cruelty. He was the first that instituted the *Latin Feasts* as publick Marts for all the Neighbouring Cities. He built Galleries for the Spectators in the *Circus*, and made the great Common-Shoar, which Ditches were called *Quiritium*, because in that Work he had employed all the People. He in laying the Foundation of the Capitol, found the Head of one *Tolus* whence 'twas predicted, that *Rome* should become the Head of all Nations. He was banish'd *Rome*, together with his lascivious Son *Sextus*, for the Rape he committed, during the Siege of *Ardea*, upon the chaste *Lucretia*, and fled to *Porfenna*, King of *Etruria*, by whose Assistance he endeavoured to regain his lost Kingdom.

dom; but after several Repulses, he retired to *Cume*, a City in *Campania*, finishing there the Remainder of his Life very ignominiously.

Mr. *HENRY EWER*:

From the Year 244. to 388. *U.C.*

L. *TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS*
and *LUCRETIA* his Wife.

WHilst *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who *U.C. 244.*
was *Tarquinius Superbus* his Si- *Before Ch.*
ster's Son, served under his Uncle, with 506.
others of his Relations, at the Siege
of *Ardea*, an accidental Discourse fall-
ing out at a merry Entertainment be-
tween the young Princes, concerning
the Excellencies of their Wives, they
agreed to make Experiment of this Pre-
ference, and all take Horse for *Rome*;
where the Kings Sons surprize their
C 2

their Careless Wives, diverting themselves at a luxurious Banquet. Thence they go to *Collatia*, where *Lucretia* liv'd, and find her spinning among her Maids, for which, in all their Opinions, she was esteem'd the most virtuous. But *Sextus Tarquinius* falling in love with her, came back that night with a design upon her Honour; and by the privilege of a Kinsman being kindly entertain'd at *Collatins* his House, he brake into *Lucretia's* Chamber, and ravish'd her. She the next day sends for her Father and Husband from the Camp, and after the Discovery of the Rape, she stabs her self, with a Dagger secretly conceal'd under her Garment. This horrid Crime engag'd them in a Conspiracy to ruin *Tarquin's* Family, and by their Banishment to revenge her Death.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS

First Roman Consul.

U.C. 245.
Before Cl.
505. L. Junius Brutus, also *Tarquinius Superbus* his Sisters Son, fearing the

the same Misfortune which his Brother had suffered, who for his great Riches and Wisdom was killed by his jealous Uncle, pretended himself a Fool, and from thence called *Brutus*. He once, for sports sake, being admitted a Companion to the young Princes *Titus* and *Arums* going to *Delphi* to consult the Oracle, he presented *Apollo* with a hollow Stick fill'd with Gold, and when 'twas answer'd by the Priestess, that he would be most powerful at *Rome*, who should first kiss his Mother, he immediately kiss'd the Earth, the common Parent of all things. Afterwards, in revenge of *Lucretia's* Rape, he combined with *Tricipitinus*, and *Collatinus*, to extirpate the *Tarquins*. Upon whose Banishment he was created the first Consul, and was so zealous for the good of the Commonwealth, that he spar'd not his own Sons and Nephews, who were plotting with the *Vitellii*, and the *Aquillii*, to restore the *Tarquins*, but brought them into the *Forum*, where he caus'd them first to be whip'd, and then beheaded. At last,

in a Battel against them, he and *Arms* the King's Son fighting together with implacable Hatred, kill'd one another. His Body was brought into the *Forum*, where his Colleague extoll'd him in a Funeral Oration, and the *Roman* Matrons mourn'd for him a whole year as the Defender of their Chastity.

HORATIUS COCLES.

U.C. 245. When *Porfenna*, King of the *E-*
Before Ch. *trusci* endeavour'd to restore the *Tar-*
 505. *quins*, and at his first Attempt had taken the Hill *Janiculus*, *Horatius Cocles*, so firnamed from the loss of his Eye in a former Battel, stood on the Wooden Bridge, and there singly maintain'd his Post against the Enemy, until the Bridge was broken behind him, with which he fell into the *Tiber*, and arm'd as he was, he swam safe to his own Party. For this Noble Action the Republick conferr'd on him as much Land as he could plough round in one day, and his Statue was set up in the place

place where they celebrated the Feasts of *Vulcan*.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

Whilst *Rome* was besieg'd by King *U.C. 245.*
Porfenna, *Mutius Cordus*, a Man of true *Before Ch.*
Roman Resolution, went to the Senate, 505. promising to kill the King, if they would suffer him to go over to the Enemy as a Deserter. With their permission he went into *Porfenna's* Camp, and by Mistake kill'd a Nobleman in a Purple Habit in the stead of him For which being seiz'd, and brought before the King, as he was sacrificing, *Mutius* thrust his Right Hand into the Fire, punishing it on this manner for killing the wrong person. When he was commanded to be taken from the Flames, by the Clemency of *Porfenna*, in return of his Kindness, he told him, that three hundred Men, as resolute as he, had oblig'd themselves by Oath to attempt the same thing. At which *Porfenna* was so terrified, that receiving Hosta-

ges he put an end to the War. The Senate, as a Reward for this, gave *Mutius* some Land beyond the *Tiber*, from him call'd the *Mutian* Fields, and erected a Statue in Honour of him.

C L Æ L I A.

U.C.245. *Porfenna* receiv'd, among the *Roman*
Before Ch. Hostages, *Clælia*, a Virgin of a Noble
 505. Family, who by a Deceit put upon her Keepers, escap'd out of his Camp by night, and swam the *Tiber* with a Horse, which she accidentally found. But the King demanded her back by his Embassadors, and had her restor'd, yet was so great an Admirer of her Courage, that he gave her leave to return to *Rome*, with any other Hostages she should desire, she chose the young Men and Maids whom she knew were most expos'd to the Violence of the Soldiers. For which brave Action, the *Romans* set up her Statue on Horse-back in the *Forum*.

The

The three hundred and six FABII.

In the War between the *Romans* and *U.C.274.*
 the *Veientes*, the *Fabian* Family propos'd to the Senate, the carrying it on *Before Ch.*
 476. by themselves at their proper Expence. They marched out three hundred and six, under the Command of *Fabius* the Consul, and after great Success in several Skirmishes, encamp'd at the River *Cremera*. But the *Veientes* who put their greatest Confidence in Stratagems, plac'd Cattle in View on the other side, which the *Fabii* going to seize, fell into an Ambush, and were all cut off. The day therefore whereon this happened was numbered in the Calendar amongst the Unfortunate, and the Gate at which they went out, call'd *Scelerata*, or Unhappy. One only of that Family, by reason of his Minority, was left at home; and from him the Name was continued to *Fabius Maximus*, who by his avoiding Battel, much weakened *Hannibal's* Army; for which by his Detractors he was nam'd *Cunctator* or Delayer.

PUB.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS
POPPLICOLA.

Publius Valerius, the Son of *Volusus*,
 U.C. 245. triumphed three times; first over the
 Before Ch. 505. *Veientes*, then over the *Sabines*, and
 lastly over them both. But because he
 chose no Consul, in place of *Brutus*
 his Colleague, and dwelt in *Velia* a
 place of great strength in *Rome*, he
 was suspected to have aim'd at the Go-
 vernment. At his knowledge hereof
 being much disturbed, he complain'd to
 the People for entertaining such ill
 thoughts of him, and to justify himself,
 he sent presently to have his House
 pull'd down. He also order'd the car-
 rying of Rods without Axes in the
 City, and laid them down as a Mark
 of Respect before a popular Assembly,
 making a Law for appealing from the
 Magistrates to the People; for which
 Popularity he was called *Poplicola*.
 And after four Consulships died so
 poor, that he was buried by publick
 Collection, and mourn'd for one year
 by

by the Matrons, as *Brutus* his Col-
 league had been before him.

AULUS POSTHUMIUS.

King *Tarquin* after his Banishment
 fled to *Mamilius*, Lord of *Tusculum* his
 U.C. 257. Son-in-Law, who with the Assistance
 Before Ch. 493. of the *Latins*, engaged the *Romans* in
 great Difficulties. They chose therefore
Aulus Posthumius Dictator, who fought
 the Enemy at the Lake *Regillus*, where
 when the Victory was doubtful, *Cos-
 sus*, the General of the Horse, used
 this Stratagem, he order'd them to
 unbridle their Horses, that it might
 be impossible in their Charge to
 stop their Carrier. By which rough
 shock they routed the *Latins*, and
 took their Camp. In this Action were
 observ'd among them two young
 Men very remarkable for their Valour,
 mounted on white Horses, whom the
 Dictator, after a search for, that he might
 reward them according to their Me-
 rit, could not find, therefore suppo-
 sing them to be *Castor* and *Pollux*, he
 consecrated

consecrated a Temple to them both.

L. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS,

U.C.292. The Justice of *Lucius Quinctius Cin-*
cinnatus was very exemplary in disin-
 heriting his undutiful Son *Keso*, who
 to revenge that, and the Scandal laid
 upon him by the Censors, fled to the
Volsces, and the *Sabines*, then in War with
 the *Romans*, under the Command of
Clælius Gracchus, by whom *Q. Minutius*
 the Consul, with his Army, was
 block'd up in Mount *Algidus*. But *Quin-*
ctius being made Dictator, the Messen-
 gers that carried his Commission,
 found him ploughing without his
 Cloaths, beyond the *Tiber*, where putting
 on his Robe he march'd directly thither,
 and freed the Consul; for which he was
 presented by *Minucius* with a Crown
 call'd *Obfidionalis*, particular to those
 who had valiantly rais'd a Siege. He
 totally routed the Enemy, took
 their General Prisoner, and made him
 walk before his Triumphal Chariot.
 This War was so soon ended, that he
 laid

laid down his Dictatorship the sixteenth
 day after he had receiv'd it, and re-
 turn'd again to his Affairs in the
 Country. In a second Dictatorship,
 twenty years after, he commanded
Servilius Ahala, General of the Horse,
 to execute *Spurius Melius*, who ambiti-
 ously aim'd at the Subversion of the
 Government; and pull'd down his
 House; From whence that place was
 call'd *Æquimolium*.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA
LANATUS.

Menenius Agrippa, firnamed *Lanatus*,
 was chosen General against the *Sa-* U.C.259.
bines, and triumph'd for his Victory *Before Ch.*
 over them. In his time the People 491.
 mutined against the Senators, and
 march'd out of *Rome* to the Sacred
 Hill, not able any longer to en-
 dure the Burden of their Taxes, and
 the continual Services of the War,
 nor would be brought back to their
 Dwellings. *Agrippa* therefore told them
 this Fable; Once the parts of the Body suppo-
 sing

ing the Belly to be idle, and useless quarrell'd, and denied it their assistance. But when by this Folly they themselves began to grow weak, and understood that the Meat which the Belly receiv'd was dispos'd by its power through the other Members they were soon reconcil'd. Thus the Senate and the People; as one Body, by Discord are ruin'd, but by Concord flourish. By this Moral he reduc'd the stubborn Multitude, and created Tribunes of the People to defend their Liberty, against the Haughtiness of the Nobility. This *Menenius* died so poor, that the People made a Collection for his Funeral, and the Senate set up a Monument for him at the publick Charge.

C. MARCIUS CORIO LANUS

Caius Marcius stil'd *Coriolanus*, from his taking *Corioli*, a City of the *Volsci* when his General *Posthumus* offer'd him any Reward he would ask, for the brave Actions he perform'd in that War, he, an eminent Example of Valor

B.C. 260.

Before Ch.

490.

and

and Friendshep, only took a Horse, and a Friend of his, who was amongst the Captives. In his Consulship, when Provisions were scarce, Corn by his Order was brought out of *Sicily*, and sold to the People at a dear rate; that he might constrain them by this Severity to mind their Husbandry, and not promote Sedition. Upon an Accusation by *Decius*, Tribune of the People, he was banish'd, and flying to the *Volsci*, sided with them, under the Command of *Attius Tullus*, against the *Romans*, encamping within four Miles of the City: And would not be appeas'd by any Embassy from *Rome*; till at last, by the Intercession of his Mother *Vetruria*, and his Wife *Volumnia*, with a great number of Matrons in their Retinue; he put an end to the War, and was afterwards put to death as a Traitor, by the *Volsci*. For this there was a Temple built, *Fortuna Muliebri*, To Good Fortune procur'd by Women.

C. LI

C. LICINIUS STOLO.

U.C. 388. *Fabius Ambustus* had two Daughters,
 Before Ch. 362. whom he married, one to *Licinius Stolo*,
 a Plebeian, the other to *Aulus Sulpitius*,
 a Nobleman. The Wife of the Ple-
 beian making a Visit to her Sister,
 whose Husband was Tribune of the
 Soldiers, at that time of equal Power
 with a Consul, discover'd her ill Breed-
 ing by her Fright at the sight of the
 Rods and Axes plac'd by the Lictors at
 the Door, for which her Sister deriding
 her, she complain'd of the Affront
 to her Husband, who by the assistance
 of his Father-in-law, when he was
 made Tribune of the People, establish'd
 a Law, that one of the Consuls
 should always be chosen out of the
 Commoners. This, altho much oppos'd
 by *Appius Claudius*, took effect; and
Licinius Stolo was first created Consul.
 He also made another Law, that no
 Plebeian should have above five hun-
 dred Acres of Land; and yet he ha-
 ving five hundred Acres in his own
 Right,

Right, enjoy'd as much more in the
 Name of his Son, who was out of his
 Tuition, for which Violation, he was
 call'd to an Account; and was the first
 that suffer'd by his own Act.

Mr. RICHARD TEMPLE.

From the Year 302. to 434. U. C.

LUCIUS VIRGINIUS the
Centurion.

W Hen the Roman People could U.C. 104.
 no longer bear the Insolence Before Ch.
 of their Factious Tribunes, they set 446.
 up the *Decemviri*, who by their Office
 drew up new Laws upon twelve Tables,
 collected from those which *Solon* gave
 the *Athenians*: and whilst these Ten
 Magistrates were designing by agree-
 ment to continue the Government a-
 mongst themselves, one of them, by
 D Name

Name *Appius Claudius*, fell passionately in Love with *Virginia*, the beautiful Daughter of *Virginius* the Centurion, then in the Service of the State at *Algidum*. Which Maid, when he could by no means debauch, he suborn'd his Client *Marcus Claudius* to demand her for his Slave, as born in his Family, but stoln away by *Virginius*. He thought his Point not hard to gain, since he himself was to be both Judge and Party. Her Father knowing this came to *Rome* on the very day of her Trial, where finding his Daughter cast, he desired leave to take his last Farewel of her; so going aside, as it were, for private Discourse, stabbd her, and throwing her Body on his Shoulders, fled to the Army; by that sad Spectacle animating the Soldiers to revenge the Crime. They first creating ten Military Tribunes, seized on Mount *Aventinus*, forc'd the *Decemviri* to abdicate their Power, and punish'd them all either by Death or Banishment, only *Appius Claudius* was found dead in Prison.

The

The Image of *ÆSCULAPIUS*
brought to Rome.

The Romans afflicted with a grievous Pestilence, sent to consult the Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, and being order'd to fetch the Image of *Æsculapius* from *Epidaurum* a City of *Epirus*, they immediately dispatch'd away ten Embassadors, of whom *Quintus Ogulnius* was chief in the Commission. As soon as they enter'd the Temple, and were wondring at the Largeness of the Statue, a Snake crept from under the Pedestal, which rather moved Respect than Fear, and gliding through the middle of the Town, to the admiration of all, went into the Roman Gally, and rolled it self up in *Ogulnius* his Cabin. They came with the God as far as *Antium*, a Port in *Italy*, where the Sea being very rough, the Snake leapt over Board, and went directly to the Neighbouring Temple of *Æsculapius*: yet after some few days returned to the Gally, and as they row'd up

U.C. 462.
Before Chr.
288.

D 2

the

the *Tiber*, it leap'd into the little Island, that was form'd of *Tarquin's* Palace, thrown into the River, where a Temple was built to *Æsculapius*, and the Plague suddenly stop'd.

FURIUS CAMILLUS.

When *Furius Camillus* besieged the *Falisci*, the Schoolmaster of the Town, by a pretence of taking a Walk, came over to him with most of the chief Citizens Sons; but instead of being kindly received by *Camillus*, he was order'd for his Perfidiousness to be bound and whip'd back into the Town by his Scholars: which oblig'd the *Falisci*, transported with such a remarkable Act of Justice, to yield up themselves, and their Town to him. He had the Honour of a Triumph for taking the City *Veii* after ten years Siege, yet was accused for having had his Triumphal Chariot drawn with white Horses, an Honour only lawful in the procession of *Jupiter*, and the *Sun*; also that he had unequally divided

divided the Plunder they took at the Sacking of *Veii*: for which, cited to his Tryal by *Apuleius* the Tribune of the People, he was found guilty, and banish'd to *Ardea*. About this time the *Galli Senones* forsaking their own Country for its Barrenness, came into Italy, and besieged *Clusium*, a Town in *Etruria*. Three Embassadors were sent from *Rome* to advise them to desist from their Enterprize, and one of them, by name *Quintus Fabius*, in a Battle, contrary to the Law of Nations, kill'd the General of the *Gauls*; This so enrag'd them, that upon denial of surrendering the Embassadors, according to their Command, they march'd directly towards *Rome*, and beat the *Romans* on the sixteenth of the Kalends of *August*, at the River *Alia*, which Day was ever after reckon'd in the Kalendar amongst the *Nefasti*, or Unlucky, and call'd *Alienstis*. The conquering *Gauls* enter'd the City, and at first sight of the Senators, drest'd in their Robes, and sitting in their Ivory Chairs, worship'd them as the Tutelar

Gods of the Place; but when they found them to be Men, they kill'd them with all imaginable Contempt. The Remainder of the Youth fled with *Manlius* to the Capitol, and there besieg'd by the *Gauls*, were freed by the singular Valour of *Camillus*, who in his absence was chosen Dictator, and having gather'd the scatter'd Troops of the *Roman* Army, surprizing the *Gauls* by a sudden Onset, gain'd an absolute Victory over them: by his advice, the *Romans* rebuilt their burnt Houses, and were hinder'd from settling themselves at *Veii*. Thus he restor'd the City to her Citizens, and the Citizens to their City.

MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS.

U.C 365.

Before Ch.

385.

Manlius, for the Repulse he gave the *Gauls* at the Capitol, call'd *Capitolinus* serv'd sixteen years as Volunteer in the Army, he had seven and thirty Military Rewards given him, and three and thirty Honorable Scars on his Breast.

Breast. It was he, when the City was taken, that advis'd the Remainder of the *Romans* to fly to the Capitol, and one night allarm'd by the Gabling of a Goose, beat off the Enemy, scaling the Hill; for which Action he was stil'd Patron by his Citizens, who in Gratitude brought him a Donative of Corn out of their particular Allowance, tho they were in great want of it themselves, and gave him a House, at the publick Charge in the Capitol. These Honours so puff'd him up, that he created himself many Enemies, and was accus'd by the Senate, for not having made a just Distribution of the Plunder, he had taken from the *Gauls*: also for paying out of his own Estate the Debts of those, who according to Law, had been turn'd over as Slaves to their Creditors: he was thrown into Prison, upon suspicion of aiming at the Crown, but set at Liberty by the unanimous Vote of the People: relapsing into the same Crime, and persevering in it, he was found guilty: yet upon his looking

towards the Capitol, and the Remembrance of his good Service perform'd there, he was repriev'd, but then condemn'd in another place, was thrown down the *Tarpejan* Rock. His House was demolish'd, his Goods confiscated, and the *Manlii* ever after oblig'd to renounce the *Prænomen* of *Marcus*.

AULUS CORNELIUS COS- SUS.

U.C. 318. The *Fidenates*, ancient Enemies of the *Romans*, that they might fight without any hope of Pardon, kill'd the *Roman* Embassadors that were in Treaty with them, against whom *Quinctus Cincinnatus* was sent Dictator, with *Cornelius Cessus*, General of the Horse, who with his own hand kill'd King *Lartus Tolumnius*, and was the second from *Romulus*, that consecrated the Spoils of a slain General to *Jupiter Feretrius*.

❖ PUBLIUS

PUBLIUS DECIUS the Father.

Publius Decius Mus was Tribune of U.C. 417. the Soldiers in the *Samnite* War, under *Valerius Maximus*, and *Cornelius Cossus* the Consuls. When they were block'd up by an Ambush of the Enemy, in the narrow Pass of the Mountain *Gaurus* in *Campania*, he with a Detachment granted him upon his request gain'd an Hill, frighten'd the Enemy, and at Midnight escap'd safe through their sleeping Guards. For which considerable Service the Army presented him with an Oaken Crown, called *Civica*, the honourable Reward of such as sav'd the Life of a Citizen in Battel, and with another nam'd *Obsidionalis*, for raising the Siege. In the *Latin* War he and his Colleague *Manlius Torquatus* encamp'd at the River *Veseris*, where both the Consuls dream'd, the same night, the Conquest would be theirs, whose General should fall in the Battel, comparing their Dreams,

Dreams, they agreed, that he, whose Wing happened to be worsted, should vow himself to the Infernal Gods, the Left Wing, which *Decius* commanded, giving way, he with great resolution repeating some Solemn Prayers after *Valerius* the High-Priest, devoted himself with his Enemies to the Infernal Gods, so rushing into the Battel, by his death, procured Victory to the *Romans*.

P. DECIUS the Son.

U.C.447. *Publius*, the Son of the former *Decius*, in his first Consulship triumphed over the *Samnites*, and consecrated the best of their Spoils to *Ceres*: in his second and third Consulate he perform'd many noble Actions both at home and abroad. In his fourth with *Fabius Maximus Rullianus*, when the *Gauls*, the *Samnites*, the *Umbri* and the *Tusci* enter'd into a Confederacy against the *Romans*, their Army being drawn up in Battel, and in the Fight his Wing giving ground, he, encouraged

Before Ch.
303.

raged by the great Example of his Father, sent for *Marcus Livius* the *Pontifex*, and leaning on his Spear, repeated after him the usual Form of Prayer, thus devoting himself together with the Enemy to the Infernal Gods, he rushed into the Battel, and bequeathed Victory to his Soldiers. His Body was magnificently interred, and he prais'd in a Funeral Oration by his Colleague.

TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, for the Dulness of his Parts, and the Impediment of his Speech, was sent by his Father to live a private Life in the Country; upon Information that his Father was accused by *Pompeius*, the Tribune of the People, he came by night to *Rome*, and having got an opportunity to discourse the Tribune in private, with his drawn Sword, forc'd him in great fear to lay aside his Accusation. In his Tribuneship of the Soldiers,

U.C.395.
Before Ch.
355.

Soldiers, under *Sulpicius* the Dictator, he in a Duel kill'd the *Gaul* that challeng'd the *Romans*, and taking off his Chain, put it on his own Neck, whence he was call'd *Torquatus*. In his Consulship against the *Latins*, to maintain his Discipline, he beheaded his own Son, tho' victorious, for fighting against his Order, and beat them at the River *Vesris*, where his Colleague *Decius* devoted himself to the Infernal Gods.

MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS.

U.C.407. *Valerius* was Tribune of the Soldiers under *Camillus*, in pursuing the dispers'd Troops of the *Gauls* out of Italy; and with great Bravery fought the *Gaul*, who by a Challenge had terrified the whole *Roman* Army. A Crow from Break of Day sat upon his Helmet, and in the Fight assisted him by flapping his Wing in his Enemies Eyes, which Victory honoured him with

with the additional Name of *Corvinus*. His Prudence was of great Consequence to the Common-Wealth, when a great number of poor Debtors, not able to pay their Creditors, had attempted to seize *Capua*, and forc'd *Quinctius* to head them, in appeasing that Sedition by taking off the Debt.

SPURIUS POSTHUMIUS.

Titus Veturius and *Spurius Posthumius* U.C.433. in their Consulship warring with the *Samnites*, were drawn into an Ambuscade by their General *Pontius Thelesinus*, who sent out some pretended Deserters to tell the *Romans*, that *Luceria*, a City in *Apulia*, was besieged by the *Samnites*. Two Roads lead to this place, the one longer, but safer; the other shorter, yet more dangerous; the *Romans*, in great haste to raise the Siege, by taking the shorter way, fell into the Ambush: the place, where this Misfortune happen'd, was call'd *Furcula Caudine*. *Gaius Pontius*, when he had

had taken them, sent for his Father *Herennius*, to consult his Judgment in this matter, who answer'd, He would either have them all killed, to weaken their Forces beyond hopes of Recovery, or else sent away without Ransom, that they might be for ever oblig'd to him for such a generous Favour; but he rejecting both these Propositions, made them all Slaves, and enter'd into a League with dishonourable Conditions on their part, which the *Romans* so disliked, that *Posthumus* their General was deliver'd up to them to disannul the Articles, but not received upon that Account by them.

LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

Lucius Papirius, from his swiftness call'd *Cursor*, was sent Dictator against the *Samnites*, perceiving the War to be undertook with ill Omens, he return'd to *Rome* to consult the Soothsayers for better Divination, and left the Command

of the Army to *Fabius Rullianus*, with Orders not to fight upon any Occasion, yet he inticed by a fair Opportunity fought the Enemy, for which *Papirius*, at his return, would have beheaded him. For the safety of his life he escaped to *Rome*, where it was not in the Power of the Tribunes to defend him: nevertheless by his Fathers Tears, and the Peoples Intreaty, he was at last pardoned, and *Papirius* triumph'd over the *Samnites*. He was very pleasant in his Conversation, and a great Lover of Jest, as appear'd one time, after having severely reprimanded the Prætor of *Præneste* for his Cowardise, he order'd the Lictors to make ready their Axes; and when he saw him sufficiently terrified with the fear of Death, commanded them only to cut up the Roots that hinder'd their March.

The

The HONORABLE
Mr. ROBERT BERTIE.

From the Year 434. to 511. U.C.

QUINCTUS FABIUS
RULLIANUS.

U.C. 434.
Before Ch.
316.

Q. Fabius Rullianus was the first of his Family, for his Valour call'd *Maximus*: when he was General of the Horse, under *Papirius Cursor*, he conquer'd the *Samnites*, but had like to have been beheaded by the Dictator, for fighting without Order, in his absence. He first triumph'd over the *Apuli*, and *Lucerini*, then over the *Samnites*; thirdly over the *Gauls*, the *Umbri*, the *Marfi*, and the *Tusci*. In his Censorship he distinguish'd the *Libertini*, in respect of their Votes, into four

four inferior Tribes, and would not be chose Censor a second time, declaring it was not for the good of the Commonwealth to have the same Men often Censors. He first instituted the Cavalcade of the *Roman Knights* on the Ides of *July* from the Temple of Honor, upon white Horses to the Capitol. At his death so much Money was collected for him by publick Contribution, that his Son made a publick Feast, and gave a Dole of raw Flesh to the People.

MANLIUS CURIUS DENTATUS.

Manlius Curius Dentatus first triumph'd over the *Samnites*, whom he conquer'd as far as the *Adriatick Sea*. At his return to *Rome*, he thus signaliz'd the Greatness of his Victory in an Assembly of the People: *I have taken so much Land, that it would turn a Desert, had I not taken so many Prisoners to inhabit it; and have taken so*

U.C. 404.
Before Ch.
446.

E many

many Men, that they must perish with Hunger, had I not taken so much Ground for them to subsist on. He triumph'd a second time over the Sabines, and thirdly enter'd the City with a less Triumph, call'd Ovation, for conquering the Lucanians. He drove Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, out of Italy. In the Division of the publick Lands, he gave forty Acres a Man amongst the People, and reserv'd but forty for himself, professing, that none ought to be reckon'd a Roman Citizen who could not be contented with it. He was so moderate in his Desires, that he answer'd the Samnite Embassadors, proffering him a great Present of Gold, as he was at Dinner upon roasted Turnips; *I had rather eat these Turnips in this Earthen Dish, and govern them that possess such Riches.* When he was accus'd of converting to his own use the publick Money, he produced for his Vindication a Wooden Cruet which he us'd at his Sacrifices, solemnly swearing, he never had any thing more of the Enemies Spoils, in his House. He brought

brought the Aqueducts of the River Anio into Rome, at the Expence of the same Plunder; and in his Tribuneship forced the Senate to make the Law from him, call'd Curia, by which Magistrates might be elected out of the Plebeians; for which many Obligations the Republick conferr'd upon him an House, and five hundred Acres of Land in Tiphata.

A P P I U S C L A U D I U S C Æ C U S.

Appius Claudius Cæcus, in his Censorship, tho he admitted the *Libertini* into the Senate, prohibited the Musicians from publick Feasting, and playing on Pipes in Jupiter's Temple. Two Families call'd the *Potitii* and the *Pinarii* had for many Ages been constituted to perform Sacrifices to *Hercules*, he brib'd the *Potitii* to instruct the common Slaves in those Religious Ceremonies, for which Offence he was struck blind, and the Race of the *Potitii* utterly extinguish'd. He violent-

U.C. 462.
Before Cb:
288.

ly oppos'd the Communication of the Consulship to any Plebeian, and would not gratifie the Ambition of *Fabius Rullianus* to have absolute Command without *Decius Mus* in the War against the *Samnites*. He conquer'd the *Sabines*, *Samnites*, and *Hetrurians*: and pav'd the way as far as *Brundisium*, whence it was call'd the *Appian Road*. He finish'd the Aqueduct which was brought into *Rome* from the River *Anio*, and was the only Man that kept the Censorship five years together. When a Peace was concluding with King *Pyrrhus*, and his Ambassador *Cineas* had corrupted many of the Senators, *Appius*, old and blind, was brought in his Litter into the Senate, and with a noble Speech broke off those base Propositions.

PYRRHUS King of Epirus.

U.C. 472. *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, was by *Before Ch.* his Father descended from *Achilles*; by *278.* his Mother from *Hercules*; he ambitiously

tiously aimed at the Empire of the World, and perceiving the *Romans* very powerful, consulted the *Delphick Oracle* about the Fortune of the War, whom *Apollo* thus ambiguously answer'd:

Aio te Æacida Romanos vincere posse.

O, *Pyrrhus*, you the *Romans* shall o'ercome.

He interpreting this to his own Fancy, made War with the *Romans*, by the help of the *Tarentini*: and disorder'd *Lævinus* the Consul's Army by the City *Heraclea*, with the strange sight of his Elephants; but after the Fight when he beheld the *Roman* Soldiers, slain only by honourable Wounds in their Breasts; he cried out, *With such brave Men as these could I soon conquer the whole World*: and answer'd his Friends, congratulating his Success, *What do I gain by such a Victory as costs me the Flower of my Army*. Then he march'd on, and encamp'd

twenty Miles from *Rome*, generously restoring the Captives to *Fabricius*, without Ransom, where seeing the new Army of *Laevinus* so suddenly recruited, he declar'd he underwent the same Difficulty against the *Romans*, as his Ancestor *Hercules* with the Serpent *Hydra*. He was routed by *Fabricius* and *Curius*, and fled to *Tarentum*, thence pass'd over into *Sicily*, yet once more to try his Fortune, he return'd to *Locri* in *Italy*, and rob'd *Proserpine's* Temple; but endeavouring to carry off the Treasure, his Fleet was driven back by a Storm, and wreck'd upon the Shoar. Thence returning into *Greece*, as he besieg'd *Argos*, he was slain with a Tile thrown down on his Head. His Body was carried to *Antigonus*, King of *Macedonia*, and magnificently enterr'd.

F A B R I C I U S.

U.C. 477. The year after the victorious *Romans* had driven *Pyrrhus* to *Tarentum*.
 Before Ch. 273. *Fabricius* was sent General against him.

him; he had been formerly Ambassador to *Pyrrhus*, and tho he was proffer'd a fourth part of his Kingdom, would not be brib'd from his Honesty. When he and the King encamp'd near one another, *Pyrrhus's* Physician came to him by night, promising to poison his Prince, if he would reward him accordingly; *Fabricius*, detesting the Fact, commanded him to be bound, and carried back, that his Lord might know what this Traitor had design'd against his Life. In admiration of which generous Action the King is reported to have said; *This is that Fabricius, whose Integrity 'tis harder to corrupt, than to turn the Sun from its Course.*

D E C I U S M U S.

Volscinii, a noble City of *Hetruria*, U.C. 487.
 was almost ruin'd by its Luxury; for Before Ch. 263.
 very indiscreetly they had freed their Slaves, and admitted them into the Senate, who in return, by a Confed-

racy, became their Masters. After they had thus suffer'd many Indignities they secretly begg'd Aid of the *Romans*; *Decius Mus* was presently sent to their Assistance, who overcame these insolent Freed Men, and either put them to Death in Prison, or delivered them again in subjection to their Lords.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAU-
DE X.

U.C. 488. *Appius Claudius*, surnamed *Caudex*,
Before Ch. 262. was Brother to *Appius Cacus*, after the Settlement of the *Volturnenses*, he was sent Consul to free the *Mamertini* in *Sicily*, whose Castle *Hiero*, King of *Syracuse*, with the *Carthaginians*, had besieged. He first pass'd the Straights of *Sicily* in a Fisher-Boat to view the Enemy, and then forc'd the *Carthaginian* General to withdraw his Forces out of the Cittadel. Returning to *Rhegium*, he with his Infantry took a five Bank'd Galley of the Enemies, and with that Vessel transporting a Legion into *Sicily*,

ly, drove the *Carthaginians* from *Messana*. *Hiero* surrendered himself to him upon Terms, at the Battel of *Syracuse*, and was so terrified with the Danger of the War, that he desir'd the Friendship of the *Romans*, and prov'd ever after very faithful to them.

CAIUS DUILIUS.

Caius Duilius was Admiral in the U.C. 258.
first Punick War against the *Carthaginians*, and finding them very powerful Before Ch. 492. at Sea, rigg'd out a strong Fleet: his Enemies laugh'd at his Invention of Grapling Irons, with which he took thirty, and sunk thirteen of their Ships. *Hannibal*, the *Carthaginian* Admiral, fled to *Carthage*, and pretended to demand Instructions of the Senate, as yet ignorant of his Misfortune. They unanimously voted he should fight the Enemy: *I have fought*, says he, *and lost the Day*. Thus he escap'd Crucifixion; for among the *Carthaginians*, the General, that had the Misfortune

fortune to be beaten, was so punish'd. *Duilius* had this perpetual Honor conferr'd on him, to return in publick from Supper with Flambeaux and Trumpeters before him.

ATILIUS CALATINUS.

U.C. 494.
Before Ch.
256. *Atilius Calatinus* was sent General into *Sicily* against the *Carthaginians*, he forced the Enemies Garrisons out of *Enna*, *Drepanum*, and *Lilybaeum*, their best and strongest Cities, and took *Panormus*. He ravag'd the whole Island, and with a few Ships, beat the Enemies great Fleet, under the Command of *Amilcar*. But making haste to raise the Siege of *Camerina*, he was shut up in a narrow Pass by the *Carthaginians*, where *Calpurnius Flamma*, one of his Tribunes, drawing out three hundred Soldiers, gain'd a Hill, and by his Valour freed the Consul, tho his whole Party was cut off, and he found half dead by the Consul: After

After this the *Romans* became a Terror to their Enemies, and *Atilius* obtain'd a Glorious Triumph.

MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS.

M. Atilius Regulus in his Consulship *U.C. 497.*
triumph'd for his Conquest over the *Salentini*: he was the first Roman General that pass'd over with a Navy into *Africa*: his Fleet suffer'd much by a Shipwreck: yet he took from *Amilcar*, the *Carthaginian* Admiral, sixty three Gallies, besides two hundred Towns, with two hundred thousand Captives. Whilst he commanded abroad, his Wife and Children, by reason of their Poverty, were kept at the Publick Charge. The next year he was taken by the policy of *Xanthippus*, a *Lacedemonian* Captain, who serv'd the *Carthaginians*, and cast into Prison. He was sent Embassador from thence to *Rome*, to treat about the Exchange of Prisoners, promising, upon his Oath,

Oath, to return, if he could not obtain it; but he more consulting the Benefit of his Country, oppos'd it in the Senate, and not regarding the Prayers and Tears of his Wife and Family, returned to *Carthage*, where, in revenge, they put him into a Wooden Chest, stuck full of Nails, by which horrible Torture, and for want of Sleep he died.

CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS.

U.C. 511. *C. Lutatius Catulus*, in the first *Punick* War commanded three hundred Sail against the *Carthaginians*, and in a Fight near the Islands *Ægates*, between *Sicily* and *Africa*, took and sunk six hundred of their Ships, laden with Provisions and other Necessaries, under their Admiral *Anno*, by which great Victory he put an end to the War; and at their Entreaty made a Peace with them on these Terms, that they should march out of *Sicily*,

Sicily, *Sardinia*, and the other Islands between *Italy*, and *Africa*; giving up all Provinces in *Spain*, as far as the River *Iberus*.

Mr. *BLAKWELL PARKYNS.*

From the Year 511. to 563. U.C.

HANNIBAL the *Carthaginian* General.

H *Annibal* was Son to *Hamilcar*, U.C. 534. General of the *Carthaginians*, Before Ch. 216. in the first *Punick* War, who brought him, when but nine years old, before the Altar, solemnly to swear perpetual Hatred to *Rome*. From that time he served in those Wars under his Father, after whose Death he fought all Occasions

fions of Breaking with the *Romans*. To which end, he, within fix Months after, destroyed the City *Saguntum* in *Spain*, then in Confederacy with them. From whence making his Way over the *Alpes*, he passed into *Italy*, and beat *Publius Scipio* at *Ticinum*; *Sempronius Longus* at *Trebia*; *Flaminius* at the Lake *Trasimenus*; also *Paulus* and *Varro* at *Canna*. And might further have carried his Victories, by taking *Rome* it self, had he march'd directly thither, and not turn'd aside into *Campania*, to enjoy the Pleasures of that rich Country. But after this, when he had encamp'd his Army within three Miles of the City, he was beat back by great Storms of Wind and Rain. His Troops were first weakened by *Fabius Maximus*; then repulsed by *Valerius Flaccus*; next put to flight by *Gracchus* and *Marcellus*; and being recalled into *Africa*, he was there totally routed by *Scipio*. From thence he fled to *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, and incited him to make War against the *Romans*; after whose Overthrow, he was necessitated

to

to retire to *Prusias*, King of *Bythinia*, to whom *Titus Flaminius* was sent on an Embassy to demand him; but he prevented his being deliver'd up by drinking a Poison, carried for such an Occasion, in the hollow of his Ring, and so died. At *Lybissa*, a Town of *Bythinia* he was put into a Stone Coffin, with this Inscription on it,

Here lies HANNIBAL.

Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS.

Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator was called *Verrucosus*, from a Wart he had on his Lip; and *Ovicula*, from his mild Nature. In his Consulship he triumph'd over the *Ligures*, and weak'ned *Hannibal* by his prudent Delaying to give him Battle. He suffer'd *Minutius*, General of his Horse, at his Request, to have equal Power in the Army with himself; yet after that Arrogance, refused not to relieve him, when he had brought his Troops by ill Conduct

U.C. 535.

Before Ch.
215.

Conduct into great Danger. He shut up *Hannibal* in the Plains of *Falernus*, and kept *Manlius Statilius* from revolting to the Enemy, by his generous gift to him of a Horse and Arms; also obliged a brave Soldier of the *Lucanian* Squadron, who often left the Camp, and neglected his Duty, being transported with a violent Passion for a beautiful Woman, by buying and presenting her to him. He retook *Tarentum* from the *Carthaginians*, and the Statue of *Hercules*, which he brought from thence, he placed in the Capitol. And when the Senate would not approve of his Ratifying the Articles, made between him and the Enemy, about the Redemption of Prisoners, he sold his Estate for two hundred thousand Sesterces, with which he preserved his Honour, and performed his Contract.

PUBLIUS

PUBLIUS SCIPIO NASICA.

Publius Scipio Nasica was a Man so eminent for his Virtue, that he had the Image of *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, by order of the Senate, committed to his Care, to be kept in his House, till her Temple should be built. He was so superstitious, that when he understood himself to be chosen Consul by *Gracchus* with ill Omens, he abdicated his Office. In his Censorship he pulled down the Statues, which many, out of Ambition, had erected for themselves in the *Forum*. And in his Consulship took *Delminium*, chief City of the *Dalmatians*. Out of Modesty he refused the Title of General, offered him by the Soldiers, as he did the Honour of a Triumph conferred on him by the Senate. He was so very eloquent, so well skilled in the Law, and so extremely wise in all his Affairs, that he was called *Corculum*, or *The Prudent Man*.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

U.C. 530. *Marcus Marcellus* slew *Virdumarus*, General of the *Gauls*, in a single Combat, and was the Third from *Romulus* that dedicated the rich Spoils of a slain General to *Jupiter Feretrius*. He first taught Soldiers to retreat without turning their Backs, and by taking Advantage of a narrow Pass at *Nola*, made *Hannibal* know, he was not invincible. *Syracuse*, a City in *Sicily*, was taken by him after three years Siege, and when the Senate, upon some false Accusation denied him the Honour of a Triumph, he conscious of his just merit triumph'd from his own Authority on Mount *Alban*. In his fifth Consulship he was unluckily drawn into an Ambuscade, by *Hannibal*, and slain. His Funeral was solemnized with great Pomp; but his Bones, as they were sent to *Rome*, were intercepted by *Numidian* Pyrats, and lost.

LIVIA

LIVIA CLAUDIA the Vestal Virgin.

Whilst *Hannibal* wasted *Italy*, the *Romans* consulting the Books of the *Sybil*s, sent for the Image of the Goddess *Cybele* from *Pessinuns*, a Town of *Phrygia*. And as they came up the *Tiber* against the Stream, the Ship on a sudden stopp'd in deep Water, from whence it could by no Means be moved, till by Direction in the same Books, they understood that it might be drawn up the River by the Hand of a very chaste Woman. Whereupon *Claudia*, a Vestal Virgin, unjustly suspected of Incontinency, entreated the Goddess, that if she knew her to be chaste, she would vouchsafe to follow her, then tying her Girdle to the Ship, she drew it up the *Tiber*. The Image of the Goddess, whilst her Temple was building, was placed in the House of *Scipio Nasica*, so honoured from the general Opinion of being the best Man in *Rome*.

F 2

M.

M. PORCIUS CATO CENSORIUS.

B.C. 557. *M. Porcius Cato* was born at *Tusculum*, but invited to fix at *Rome*, by *Valerius Flaccus*. He was Tribune of the Soldiers in *Sicily*; and behaved himself with great Valour whilst he was Questor under *Scipio*, as he did with great Justice, when Pretor. In that year of his Pretorship he conquer'd *Sardinia*, and was there instructed in the *Greek* Tongue by *Ennius* the Poet. In his Consulship he conquered the *Celtiberi*, a People of *Hispania Tarraconensis*; and to secure them from rebelling, he sent his Orders to all the Cities to demolish their Walls, which every one of them imagining as only sent to them in particular, readily obeyed. In the *Syrian* War against *Antiochus*, being Tribune of the Soldiers, under *Marcus Acilius Glabrio*, he gained the Pass of *Thermopylae*, at the Streights of Mount *Oeta*, and by that prevention routed the Enemy.

Enemy.. In his Censorship he turned *Lucius Flaminius*, who formerly had been Consul, out of the Senate, because in his Government of *Gaul*, to please his Mifs, he ordered a Captive to be brought out of Prison, and killed before her. He was the first that built a stately Piazza, calling it *Porcia*, after his own Name, and opposed the Luxury of the *Roman* Matrons, when they demanded the Privilege of wearing their rich Ornaments, taken from them by the *Oppian* Law. He was so indefatigable a Prosecutor of ill Men, that in the fourscorth year of his Age, he accused *Galba* for robbing the *Lusitanians* in his Pretorship, and was himself impeached four and forty times, but always honourably acquitted. In the Debates of the Senate, in the third *Punick* War, he was for demolishing *Carthage*; his natural Vigor lasted so long, that he had a Son at fourscore, whose Effigies was often brought out to honour a Funeral Solemnity.

C. CLAUDIUS NERO, and
ASDRUBAL HANNIBAL's
Brother.

U.C. 545.
Before Ch.
205. *Asdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*, passed into *Italy* with great Recruits, for the strengthening his Army, and the Roman Empire had then been utterly ruined, if he had once joyned his Brother: But *Claudius Nero*, whose Camp was in *Apulia* near *Hannibal*, leaving part of his Forces behind him, drew out a large Detachment of his choicest Men, and marching directly against *Asdrubal*, joined *M. Livius* his Colleague, at a Town called *Sena*, by the River *Metaurus* in *Calabria*, where they two together beat *Asdrubal*. After this Victory *Nero* returned to his Camp with the same speed, and threw *Asdrubal's* Head before his Brother *Hannibal's* Trenches. At which sight *Hannibal* publicly declared, he was overcome by the ill Fortune of *Carthage*. For this good Service *Marcus Livius* entered

entered *Rome* with a greater Triumph, and *Nero* with a less, because the Action was not performed within his Province.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO.

Publius Scipio, called *Africanus*, for U.C. 551.
his Courage and Conduct in the Con- Before Ch.
quest of *Africa*, was supposed to be 199.
the Son of *Jupiter*, for before his Mother was with Child of him, a Serpent, supposed the Genius of *Jupiter*, was seen in her Bed, and in his Childhood a Snake twined about him without doing him any harm. The Dogs never bark'd at him, altho he went into the Capitol at Midnight, nor did he ever undertake any Business, till he had sat meditating a good while, near the Image of *Jupiter*, as if he received Directions from that God. He but eighteen years of Age, by his singular Valour, saved his Father's Life at *Ticinum*; and so great Influence was the Authority of *Scipio*, that he put a stop to the young Noblemen, and hinder'd

hinder'd them from leaving *Italy*, and conducted the Remainder of the Army, after the Defeat of *Canna*, through the Enemies Camp to *Canusium*. At four and twenty he was sent Pretor into *Spain*, and took *Carthago Nova*, now *Carthagena*, the same day he came before it, when his Soldiers brought him a young Maid, whose Beauty attracted every one to be a Spectator, he out of Modesty would not see her, but gave order, that she should be restored to her Father, and betrothed Lover, a Prince of *Celiberia*. He beat *Asdrubal* and *Mago*, *Hannibal's* Brothers, out of *Spain*, made a League with *Syphax*, King of *Mauritania*, and received *Massanissa* into the Number of the Allies. Returning home after these Victories, he was made Consul before he was old enough, according to Law, and by the Consent of his Colleague passed over into *Africa*, and forc'd his way through *Asdrubal's* and *Syphax's* Camp in one night. He vanquished *Hannibal* after he was recalled out of *Italy*, and imposed new Laws upon the

the conquered *Carthaginians*, In the War against *Antiochus* he was his Brother's Lieutenant, and his Son that was taken Prisoner was returned without Ransom, in honour of the Father. Being accused of Extortion by the *Petili*, and *Navius*, Tribunes of the People, with great assurance, he tore his Book of Accounts in pieces, before the People, and said, *This day I conquered Carthage; 'twas a good piece of Service to the Commonwealth, let us go to the Capitol, and return our publick Thanks to the Gods.* Then he left the ungrateful City, spending the rest of his Life in exile; and at his death begged of his Wife, that his Body should not be carried back to *Rome*.

MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR.

In his first Consulship triumph'd over the *Illyrians*, yet sometime after was maliciously accused by all the Tribes, except the *Metian*, for embezzelling

bezelling the publick Stock. In his second Consulship he was joined with his Enemy *Claudius Nero*, but rather than the Government should sustain any prejudice from their Variance, he was freely reconciled to him, and upon their Victory over *Asdrubal*, *Hannibal's* Brother, rode in Triumph into the City. He was also chose with the same *Nero* in his Censorship, and set a Poll-Tax upon every Tribe, except the *Metians*, taking away their Pension, because they had either condemned very unjustly at first, or else had done very ill, in conferring so great Honours upon him, after a former suspicion.

— *TITUS QUINCTIUS
FLAMINIUS.*

Was the Son of that *Flaminius* who who was killed at *Trafmenus*. He was sent Consul into *Macedonia*, and guided by King *Carops's* Shepherds into the Province. He routed King *Philip*,
and

and took his Camp, receiving from him his Son *Demetrius* for an Hostage, tho afterwards he made him pay a great Ransom before he restored him to his Kingdom. He took also the Son of *Nabis*, King of *Lacedemon*, as a Pledge for his Fidelity, and at last made Proclamation by the common Cryer at the *Nemean* Games with general Applause, that all the *Gracians* should enjoy their ancient Liberties. This was he that was sent to *Prusias* to demand *Hannibal*.

*MARCUS FULVIUS
NOBILIOR,*

In his Pretorship conquered *Spain*, for which good Service he enter'd the City, with a less Triumph, called *Ovation*. The *Ætolians* and *Ambracians* were routed by him in several Battels, who in the *Macedonian* War had first sided with the *Romans*, but afterwards revolted to *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*. He drave them into their City *Ambracia*,

cia, and by a Blockade forced them to surrender, yet he plunder'd them of nothing but their Statues, and Pictures, which were carried before him in Triumph. His Friend *Quintus Ennius* wrote a noble Poem in commendation of this Victory, tho it was sufficiently famous of it self, and needed not the Art of a Poet to set it off.

Mr.

Mr. *HENRY MOLINS*
D'AVENANT.

From the Year 563, to 660. *U.C.*

L. SCIPIO ASIATICUS.

S*cipio Asiaticus*, Brother to *Scipio* ^{*U.C. 563.*}
Africanus, was a Man of a weak ^{*Before Ch.*}
Constitution, yet upon the Account ^{*187.*}
of his Valour in *Africa*, was recommended by his Brother for Consul, and having him for his Lieutenant-General, beat *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, at Mount *Sipylus* in *Caria*, where the Enemies Bows, by reason of the excessive Rain, were made useless. He took from him part of his Hereditary Kingdom, and from his Success gained the Name of *Asiaticus*. Some time after he was accused for embezzelling the Publick Treasure; but *Gracchus*, Tribune of the People

People, satisfied of his Integrity, tho his Adversary, stop'd any farther Proceeding, yet *Marcus Cato*, the Censor, afterwards took from him his Horse as a particular Mark of Disgrace.

ANTIOCHUS King of Syria.

U.C. 560. *Antiochus*, King of Syria, trusting too much to his own Power, waged War with the *Romans*, under pretence of recovering the City of *Lyfimachia*, built by his Ancestors in *Thrace*, and then in the possession of the *Romans*. In a short time he seized on all *Greece*, with the adjacent Islands, but ruined himself by Luxury in the Island *Eubœa*. Upon the Approach of *Acilius Glabrio*, he drew up his Forces in the Straits of the Mount *Oeta*, called *Thermopylae*, and after their Defeat, by the Conduct of *Marcus Cato* fled into *Asia*. He had as bad Success with his Fleet, which under *Hannibal*, his Admiral, was beaten by *Lucius Æmilius Regillus*,

Regillus, he thought to oblige *Scipio Africanus*, by releasing his Son, taken Prisoner at Sea, without any Ransom, whose Father, by way of Requit, advised him to make Peace with the *Romans*: but *Antiochus* despising his Counsel, ventured to fight *L. Scipio* at Mount *Sipylos*, where he was overcome, and chased beyond Mount *Taurus*. He was at last killed by one of his Nobles, whom he had affronted with a Blow in his Drink.

C N Æ U S M A N L I U S V U L S O.

Cnaeus Manlius Vulso, as soon as he was chosen Consul, was sent to succeed *Scipio Asiaticus*, in his Government, and being too ambitious of a Triumph, made War upon the *Piside* and *Gallogræci*, Confederates with *Antiochus*, whom he very easily conquer'd. Amongst other Prisoners of War, the Wife of King *Orgiagon* was committed to the Charge of a certain Centurion, who

who ravish'd her, but she studying Revenge, conceal'd the Rape; and after some time having agreed for her Ransom, by an Artifice had this Adulterer delivered up to her Husband, by whom he was slain.

*L. PAULUS ÆMILIUS
MACEDONICUS.*

U.C. 584. *L. Paulus Æmilius* was his Son who was slain at the Battel of *Canna*. He in his first Consulship, which he got after a Repulse at three Elections, triumph'd over the *Ligures*, and to magnifie his Actions, expos'd to publick view a Picture, wherein all his Exploits were painted. In his second Consulship he took *Perfes*, King of the *Macedonians*, *Philips* Son, at *Samothracia*, an Isle in the *Ægean* Sea, but with great Humanity pity'd him whom he had conquer'd, and permitted him to sit down by him, tho' afterward he led him in Triumph. At which joyful Solemnity he lost two of his Sons, yet with

with the greatest moderation turning himself to the People, he made it his request to Fortune, that if any Disaster threat'ned the Commonwealth, it might be compounded for, by his private Afflictions. In reward of his Noble Actions he had the Privilege granted him by the People, and Senate, of wearing a Triumphal Robe at the *Circensian* Games. He was one that hated Avarice, and laid up so little Wealth, that after his Death, all his Estate was sold for the Payment of his Wifes Dowry.

*TIB. SEMPRONIUS
GRACCHUS.*

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus was descended of a Noble Family, and of so generous a Temper, that he would not suffer his Enemy *Scipio Asiaticus* to be cast into Prison. In his Pretorship he subdued *Gaul*, in his first Consulship *Spain*, and in his second he Conquered *Sardinia*, from whence he brought

U.C. 573.

Before Ch.

177.

G

brought

brought so many Prisoners, that the long Continuance of their Sale gave occasion for the Proverb, *Sardi venales, Here are Sardinian Slaves to be Sold.* When he was Cenfor he divided those Freemen, who belonged to the Country Tribes, into four City Tribes. Tho he secured himself by his own Interest, yet his Colleague *Claudius* was accused for this Innovation, but escaped after two Classes had found him Guilty, by the zealous Protestation of *Tiberius*, who vowed, if they condemned his Friend, to be banish'd with him. He was a rare Example of Conjugal Affection, when the two Snakes crawled out of his Bed, upon Consultation the Oracle answered, *That if the Male was killed, Tiberius should die; if the Female, Cornelia.* Nevertheless, he mov'd with a tender compassion for his Wife's Safety, order'd he Male to be slain.

PUBLIUS

PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS.

P. Scipio Æmilianus was the Son of *Paulus Macedonicus*, but adopted by *Scipio Africanus*; he shew'd his Courage whilst he serv'd under his Father in the *Macedonian War*, upon the Defeat of King *Perses*, by pursuing the Chase so eagerly, that he did not return to the Camp till Midnight; and when he was *Lucullus's* Lieutenant in *Spain*, at the Town *Interctia* he killed one, that challenged him, in a single Combat, and was the first that scaled the Walls of that City. He was Tribune under *Marcus Manilius*, in the first year of the third *Punick War*, and by his Conduct and Valour Relieved eight Cohorts, that were block'd up by the Enemy; for which good Service he was presented with an Obsidional Crown. When he stood only Candidate for the *Ædileship*, he was unanimously chosen Consul, tho not

U.C. 606.
Before Ch.
14+

of Age, as the Law requires, and within six Months, as it were, to confirm the good Opinion of the People, demolish'd *Carthage*. He was then sent into *Spain*, where having restored the Discipline of the Army, he forced *Numantia* to Surrender, for want of Provisions, and was from thence called *Numantinus*. He did nothing without his Friend *Caius Lelius*, and in many Embassies to several Princes, took none but him with the small Retinue of two Servants. His noble Exploits at last made him so haughty, that he disoblig'd the Commonwealth, by saying *Gracchus* was deservedly Murdered, and when many murmured at this severe Expression against his own Kinsman, he bade them *be silent*, for according to their Deserts, Italy was but their Stepmother, and they were all no better than his Slaves. In his Censorship he Affronted his Colleague *Mummius*, who was indeed a Man of heavy parts, by this arrogant Expression in the open Senate, *I wish you had given me a Companion fit for Business, or none*
at

at all. Soon after his violent opposing the Party which promoted the Division of the Lands, he was found dead at his own House, and carried out to be buried with his Head covered, lest there should be any suspicion of a violent Death from the Blackness of his Face. His Estate was so small, that he left but Thirty two Pounds of Silver, and two and a half of Gold.

*CAIUS HOSTILIUS
MANCINUS.*

Caius Hostilius Mancinus went Consul against the *Numantines*, tho forewarn'd by the Augurs, and called upon by a strange Voice to stay at home, upon his Arrival at *Numantia* he designed to regulate the Army formerly commanded by *Popilius*, and for more Advantage decamp'd to a private place. That day the *Numantines*, after an old Custom proffer'd their Daughters in publick to be Married; it happened, that two young Men

Courted the same pretty Woman, her Father told the Rivals, *He only should marry her, who slew an Enemy, and brought him his Right Hand.* Both of them going out to execute this Order, and observing the *Romans* to draw off in as much haste as if they fled, acquainted their own party with it, who presently sallying out with Four thousand, slew Twenty thousand of the *Romans*. *Mancinus*, by the advice of his Questor, *Tiberius Gracchus* made a League with the Enemy, upon their own Terms, which being disliked by the Senate, *Mancinus* was deliver'd up to the *Numantines*, but not received for satisfaction by them. This unfortunate General was degraded, and durst not return to the Camp, yet afterward by good Omens of the Soothsayers he was advanced to the Degree of Pretor.

L.

L. MUMMIUS ACHAI- CUS.

L. Mummius was surnamed *Achaicus*, U.C. 606. Before Ch. from Conquering *Achaia*: in his Consulship he was ordered to prosecute¹⁴⁴ the War against the *Corinthians*, and had the Honor of a Victory, which, in merit, was rather due to his Predecessor. For after *Metellus Macedonicus* had routed the Enemy at *Heraclaea*, a City of *Elis* in the *Peloponnese*, and killed their General *Critolaus*, he hastened with his Serjeants, and a few Horse to *Metellus's* Camp to share the Good Fortune of the Battel, and with more ease defeated the Enemy at *Leu-topetra* in the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*. *Dionysius* their Commander fled, in despair set his House on Fire, killed his Wife, threw her into the Flames, and then poisoned himself. *Mummius* plundered *Corinth*, and adorned *Italy* with their Pictures and Statues, yet so moderate, as to carry none to his own House.

G 4

Q.

Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS.

U.C. 606.

B. fore Ch.

144.

Quintus Cæcilius Metellus obtain'd the Title of *Macedonicus*, from subduing *Macedonia*. In his Prætorship he overcame the Impostor *Andriscus*, who assumed the Name of King *Philip*, he routed the *Achaians* twice, but *Mummius* intercepted the Glory of the Triumph. The People, to shew their Hatred towards him for his Severity, with much Difficulty chose him Consul, after he had mis'd it at two Elections. He vanquished the *Arbachi* in *Spain*, and with great Courage before the Town *Contrebia*, made those Cohorts which gave way to rally and regain their Post; he was so close and surprizing in his Counsels, that he answered one of his Friends, inquiring into his Resolutions, *He would burn his Coat, if he thought it knew his mind.* He was the happy Father of four valiant Sons, who carried him to his Grave;

Grave, three of whom he saw honored with a Consulate, and the other with a Triumph.

Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS.

Q. Cæcilius Metellus in his Consulship triumphed over *Jugurtha*, King of *Numidia*, and from thence called *Numidicus*; when he was Censor he signaliz'd his Integrity by refusing to inroll in the publick Register the Name of *Quintus*, who scandalously pretended to be the Son of *Tiberius Gracchus*, and chose rather to be banish'd than agree to the Law which *Apuleius* by violence imposed upon them. He lived in Exile at *Smyrna*, and at last was recalled by *Calidius*, Tribune of the People. He always discovered a Constancy in his Temper, as appear'd in the Theatre, by not reading the Letter which was brought him till the Show was over, and by not making a Funeral Oration in Commendation of *Lucullus*.

U.C. 643.

B. fore Ch.
107.

Lucullus, his Sister *Metella's* Husband, who had been the only person wrought upon to recant his Vote against the *Agrarian* and *Frumentarian* Laws.

Q. METELLUS PIUS.

U.C. 660. He was the Son of *Metellus Numidicus*, and honor'd with the Cognomen of *Pius* for his Filial Duty, and continual Intercession with Tears to have his Father recall'd from Banishment. He shewed his Valour in the Social War, in which he commanded as Prætor, and kill'd *Q. Popedius*, General of the *Marfi*. He was sent Consul into *Spain*, where he defeated the *Herculeii*, Lieutenants to *Sertorius*, and forc'd him out of that Country. In his Youth, when he was Candidate for the Prætorship, and Pontificat, he was preferred to his Competitors of Consular Dignity.

The

The HONORABLE Mr. WASHINGTON SHIRLET.

From the Year 619, to 670 U.C.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS.

Tiberius Gracchus, Grandson to *Scipio U.C. 619*
Africanus, by his Daughter *Cor-* Before Ch.
nelia, was Quæstor under *Mancinus* in 131.
Spain, and consented to the making of that dishonorable League with the *Numantini*: but by his plausible Eloquence escaped being delivered up to them. When he was Tribune of the People he made two Laws, one that no person whatsoever should possess above Five hundred Acres of Land, the other that the Estate which *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* bequeathed to the Commonwealth, should be divided among

among the People. His Colleague *Octavius* zealously opposed the former; and was therefore turned out of his Office contrary to all Precedents. At the following Election, in hopes of continuing another year in his Office, he came into the Assembly, tho the Predictions of Augurs were against him, and went directly towards the Capitol, putting his Hand to his Head, by which Gesture he desired the Protection of the People: but the Nobility thought that he then demanded the Crown: and *Mucius* the Consul being tardy in pursuing him, *Scipio Nasica* commanded all those that wished well to the Safety of the Commonwealth to follow him, and seizing upon *Gracchus* in the Capitol slew him: *Lucretius* the Aedile took up his Body, and threw it into the River *Tiber*, from whence he was nicknamed *Vespillo*. *Nasica*, that he might be out of the way, and secured from popular Odium, went under Colour of an Ambassador into *Asia*.

CAIUS

CAIUS GRACCHUS.

Caius Gracchus was made Quæstor of *U.C. 629*. that unhealthful Island of *Sardinia*, and ^{Before Ch.} at the expiration of his Year left the ^{131.} place, contrary to Law, before any one came to succeed him. He bore the Blame of the Revolt of *Asculum* and *Fregella*. When he was Tribune of the People he set up the Laws about the Division of Lands, and Distribution of Corn among the People, and was for sending Colonies to *Capua* and *Tarentum*. He made *Fulvius Flaccus* and *C. Crassus* Joint-Commissioners with himself for the Division of the Lands. *Minucius Rufus*, Tribune of the People, opposing his Actions as seditious, he went with his party for security into the Capitol, yet after he saw *Atilius*, one of *Opimius*, the Consul's Serjeants, killed by the Crowd, he came down into the *Forum*, and imprudently broke up the Assembly held there by *Minucius Rufus*, Tribune of the People; for which Misdemeanour

demeanour he was summoned to appear before the Senate, but in defiance to them, he armed all his Servants and possessed himself of Mount *Aventine*, where he was routed by *Opimius*, and leaping from the Temple of *Diana* for fear of being taken Prisoner, sprained his Ankle: his Friend *Pomponius* stopping those that pursued him at the Gate called *Trigemina*, and *Publius Latorius* detaining others at the Wooden Bridge, he made his Escape into the Goddess *Furina's* Wood, where he was killed, either by *Euphorus* his Servant, or by himself. 'Tis reported, that his Head was carried by *Septimuleius* his Friend, to *Opimius* the Consul, and sold for its Weight in Gold. And that through Covetousness he filled it with Lead, to make it the heavier.

M. LUCIUS DRUSUS

Marcus Lucius Drusus descended of a Noble Family, was very eloquent, but ambitious and proud. In his A-
 dileship he gratified the People with a
 most

most magnificent Shew, at which time *Remmius* his Colleague advising something for the Good of the Commonwealth, he answered him arrogantly, *What have you to do with my Commonwealth?* When he was *Quæstor* in *Asia* he would not appear in publick with the Badges of Honor, that nothing might be taken notice of, as greater than himself. When he was Tribune of the People he promised the *Latins* to make them free of the City, he divided Lands amongst the Common People, and by way of Exchange granted the *Roman* Gentlemen the privilege of sitting in the Senate House, and the Senators the management of the Court of Judicature. He was so extravagantly liberal, that he declared, he had left no Magistrate for the future any thing to give away, but the Heavens and the Dirt of the Earth. Hence wanting Money, he did many things beneath his Honour. For Money he delivered up to King *Bocchus*, *Magnusa*, a Prince of *Mauritania*, who had left his Country for

for fear of the King's displeasure, and was devour'd afterwards by an Elephant: and also he concealed in his House *Adherbal*, Son to the King of *Numidia*, residing at *Rome*, as an Hostage in hopes of receiving a large Ransom from his Father. He was so haughty, that he threatened to throw his Adversary *Servilius Cæpio*, headlong from the *Tarpeian* Rock, for opposing him. And when *Philip* the Consul would not consent to his Laws about the Division of Lands, he twisted his Neck before the People so violently, that a great quantity of Blood gushed out at his Nostrils, which he, to upbraid him for his Luxury, said, *Was not Blood, but the Gravy of Thrushes*. At last he was hated, as much as he had been formerly beloved; for tho some People were glad at their receiving of the Lands, yet others were vexed at their being turned out. Many of the Gentlemen were pleased with the Liberty of coming into the Senate, but they whose Names were omitted by the Censor, took it ill.

The

The Senators were satisfied with the privilege of having power in the Courts of Judicature, but were displeased that the Gentlemen should be ranked with them. Whereupon *Livius* in great perplexity how to put off the Demands of the *Latins* who pressed to be made free of the City according to his promise, on a sudden fell down in the Street, either of an Epilepsie, or having drunk on purpose some Goats Blood. He was carried home half dead, publick Prayers were made for him over all *Italy*, and when the *Latins* designed to kill the Consul at the great Festival on Mount *Alban*, he gave *Philip* notice to take care of himself; for this he was afterwards accused in the Senate, and assassin'd in the Street one time as he was a going home, by *Philip* and *Cæpio*, as 'twas generally suspected.

H

C.

C. MARIUS *the Father.*

U.C. 650.
Before Ch.
100. *Caius Marius* was seven times Consul, born of mean Parentage at *Arpinum*, but by degrees advanced to the highest Places of Honor. Whilst he was Lieutenant under *Metellus* in *Numidia* he got the Consulship, by accusing him, and taking *Jugurtha* prisoner, led him in Triumph before his Chariot. He was chose Consul for the year ensuing, *nemine contradicente*, and triumph'd for his Victory over the *Teutones* in *Gaul* at *Aqua Sextia*, and the *Cimlri* in *Italy* in the *Claudian* Fields. In his sixth Consulate which he enjoyed six years successively, by a Decree of the Senate he put to Death *Apuleius Saturninus*, Tribune of the People, and *Glaucias* the Prætor, for raising a Sedition. When he would have supplanted *Sulla* by *Sulpicius*'s Law, and been General in his stead in the War against *Mithridates*, he was driven out of *Rome* by his power, and forced to hide himself in a Marsh at

Minturnæ.

Minturnæ. Upon his Discovery he was cast into prison, and by his Majestick Look frightened the *Gaul* that was sent to execute him. Whence escaping in a small Vessel, he passed into *Africk*, and lived there a long time in Banishment. But at last recalled by *Cinna* the Consul, he broke open all Work-houses, and mustered up an Army of Slaves, and glutting his Revenge by the Slaughter of his Enemies, in his seventh Consulship, some say, he killed himself.

C. MARIUS *the Son.*

Caius Marius the Younger invaded U.C. 675.
the Consulship at Five and twenty Before Ch.
years of Age, which over early Honor, 80.
his Mother with Tears lamented; for he was as cruel as his Father, and beset the Senate-House, murder'd his Enemies, and threw their Bodies into the River *Tiber*. In his Preparations for the War against *Sulla*, whilst he lay down in the open air to refresh himself, tired out with watching and labor at

H 2

Sacri-

Sacripontus, his Forces were routed as he slept, and he came up to them only time enough to run away amongst them. He fled from thence to *Præneste*, where *Lucretius Offella* block'd him up, and trying to make his escape through some subterraneous Passages, but finding them all secured he desired *Pentius Gelesinus* to kill him.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINNA.

Lucius Cornelius Cinna was a very wicked Man, and by his unparallel'd Cruelty almost ruin'd the Commonwealth. In his first Consulship he would have made a Law for recalling the Exiles, but was oppos'd by his Colleague *Octavius*, and turned out of his Office. Upon which he left the City, and making all the Slaves free, by their assistance vanquish'd his Enemies, killed *Octavius*, and got possession of Mount *Janiculus*. He made himself Consul a second, third and fourth

U.C.665.

Before Ch.
85.

fourth time; and then as he was preparing for a War against *Sulla*, he was stoned to death by his Army at *Ancona*, for his insufferable Cruelty.

C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA.

Caius Flavius Fimbria, one of the cruellest of *Cinna's* Officers, went ^{U.C.665.} Lieutenant under *Valerius Flaccus* the ^{Before Ch.} Consul into *Asia*, but was dismissed upon some private Grudge, and to revenge himself by his corrupt Practices he prevailed with the Army to revolt, and kill'd their General. Then seizing on the *Insignia* that belonged to the Consul, he took the Government upon himself, and beat *Mithridates* out of *Pergamus*, giving Orders that *Ilium* should be burnt because they did not open their Gates soon enough to him, and put all the Officers in the Garrison to the Sword, but *Minerva's* Temple received not the least Damage by the Flames, preserved in every ones Opinion by the Power of the Gods.

deffs. Soon after he was block'd up by Sulla at Pergamus, and seeing his Army desert him, flew himself.

VIRIATHUS LUSITANUS.

U.C. 619. *Virithus* a Lusitanian, by reason of his great Poverty was at first a Day-Labourer, then for his Activity a Huntsman, for his Boldness a Robber, and at last a great Commander. He waged War against the Romans, and beat first their General *Claudius Unimanus*, and afterwards *Caius Nigidius*. He was willing to make peace with the Romans while his Arms were successful; but after he was routed by them, and had yielded up all things else upon the seizure of their Arms he renewed the War. And *Cepio* finding that he could overcome him no other way, hired two of his Guards to kill him, as he lay drunk upon the Ground, but the Senate did not approve of this Victory, since it was bought by Treachery.

The

The Honorable

Mr. JAMES CAVENDISH,

From the Year 642, to 689, U.C.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

*M*arcus Æmilius Scaurus, was descended of a Noble Family, yet poor; for his Father, tho a Senator's Son, was a Collier by Trade. He at first doubted with himself whether he should aim at great Employments in the Commonwealth, or get an Estate by turning Banker, but being very eloquent he soon grew famous. For his good Service in Spain he was made a Cornet of Horse, and served under *Orestes* the Consul in Sardinia. When

H 4

he

he was *Ædile* he minded doing of Justice more than courting the People with public Shews: he was Lieutenant under *Calpurnius* in the *African* War against *Jugurtha*, whom he much opposed in the beginning, but at last was corrupted by him: when he was Consul he made a Law about regulating Expences, and the Freed Men giving their Votes. He was so haughty, because that *Publius Decius* the *Prætor* did not rise up and salute him as he passed by, he commanded him to stand up, tore his Gown, and broke his Chair of State in pieces, and ordered that none should have any Causes tryed before him. In his Consulship he conquered the *Gantisci* and *Ligures*, and triumphed over them. When he was Censor he paved the *Æmilian* Way, and made the *Mulvian* Bridge, he was a Man of such Credit and Interest, that upon his private Advice, *Opimius* took up Arms against *Gracchus* and *Marius*, against *Glaucias* and *Saturninus*. He would never look upon his Son for deserting his Post, which

which Disgrace made him kill himself: Growing old he was accused by *Varius*, Tribune of the People, for stirring up the *Latins* and the Allies to Rebellion. Whereupon he said to the People; *Varius of Sueto says, That Æmilius Scaurus stirred up the Allies to take up Arms; but Scaurus denies it: Whether of the two think you more worthy of Credit?*

LUCIUS APULEIUS SATURNINUS.

Lucius Apuleius Saturninus, Tribune U.C. 658. of the People, was a seditious Man, and to ingratiate himself with the Before Ch. 92. Soldiers of *Marius's* party, made a Law, That an Hundred Acres of Land in *Africa* should be divided amongst the old Soldiers, and made his Colleague *Babius*, that opposed this Law, fly for it, stirring up the People to stone him. To make himself more popular, he broke in pieces *Glaucias* the *Prætor's* Chair, because he, by keeping a Court on the same day, that he

he held an Assembly about dividing the Land, had drawn away a great part of the People. He suborned a Freeman to pretend he was the Son of *Tiberius Gracchus*, and *Sempronia*, *Gracchus's* Sister was produced to justify it, but she would not be prevailed upon, either by Entreaty or Threats to bring such a scandal upon her Family. *Saturninus*, after *Aulus Nonius*, his Competitor was slain, was again chose Tribune of the People, and planted new Colonies in *Sicily*, *Macedonia* and *Achaia*, and bought Land with the Gold which *Cepio* had sacrilegiously taken from *Tolosa* in *Gaul*. He banished all them that would not consent to his Laws. And he told many Noble Men that opposed them whilst it accidentally thundered, that if they would not be quiet and submit, it should pour down a storm of Hail. However *Metellus Numidicus* chose rather to be banish'd than swear to them. When *Saturninus* was a third time Tribune of the People, that he might make his Companion *Glaucias* the Prætor-

tor-Consul, he caused *Memmius*, who opposed him, to be killed in the *Campus Martius*. *Marius* taking Arms by virtue of an Order of the Senate, which required the Consuls to take care of the Common-wealth, pursued *Saturninus* and *Glaucias* into the Capitol, and there besieged them, and cutting the Water-Pipes, forced them to surrender. But he did not keep his Word with them; for he ordered *Glaucias* to be strangled, and *Apuleius* flying into the Capitol, was killed by the Stones and Tiles thrown at him, *Rabirius*, one of the Senators carried his Head into several Houses, to make sport with at their Entertainments.

LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS.

Lucius Licinius Lucullus was of a v.c. 680. Noble Family, eloquent and rich, and ^{Before Ch.} presented a very magnificent Shew to 70. the People in his Quæstorship. He reconciled *Ptolemy*, King of *Alexandria* to

Sulla the Consul, and by *Murena* brought over to him *Mithridates's* Fleet, he administered Justice very impartially during his Prætorship in *Africa*. Being sent Consul against *Mithridates*, he relieved his Colleague *Cotta*, that was block'd up at *Chalcedon*, a City of *Bithynia*. He raised the Siege of *Cyzicus*, starved and cut off *Mithridates's* Forces, and drove him out of his Kingdom *Pontus*, and beat him a second time with great success, when *Tigranus* King of *Armenia* had joined him with his auxiliary Forces. He was extravagant in his Cloaths, and delighted much in Statues and Pictures: afterwards when from a Disorder in his Head he began to dote, he was committed to the Guardianship of his Brother *Marcus Lucullus*,

LUCIUS CORNELIUS
SULLA.

B.C. 669.

Before Ch.
81.

L. Cornelius Sulla was surnamed *Felix*, from his good Fortune. When he

he was a little Child, and carried about in his Nurse's Arms, a Woman met him, and said, *God bless thee, Child, thou wilt prove fortunate to thyself, and thy Country.* But who that Woman was, no Body could tell, for she was never heard of afterwards. When he was Quæstor under *Marius*, *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania* delivered up *Jugurtha* to him. In the *Cimbrian* and *Teutonic Wars* he was chosen Lieutenant General to *Marius*, and did good service. He was first Prætor at *Rome*, and then sent Prætor into *Cilicia*. In the Social War against the *Italian Confederates*, he overcame the *Samnites* and the *Irpini*. He opposed *Marius's* taking down, out of Envy, the Pictures of *Bocchus's* delivering up *Jugurtha* to him: being Consul in *Asia*, he routed *Mithridates* at *Orchomenum* and *Charonea*, and overcame his General *Aychelaus* at *Athens*, and retook the *Piræan Haven*. He overcame the *Dardani*, and the *Eneti*, in his March: and after his Province was taken from him by the *Sulpician Law*, and given

to

to *Marius*, returning upon this Affront into *Italy*, and corrupting his Adversaries Army, he made *Carbo* fly for it; he overcame *Marius* the younger at *Sacriportus*, and *Telestinus* at the Gate of *Rome*, called *Collina*. Upon these Defeats, and the Death of *Marius* at *Præneste*, by a publick Edict he firnamed himself *Felix*, or *The Fortunate*: he was the first that proposed the Tables of Proscription, and cut off Nine thousand that surrendered themselves in the *Campus Martius*: he augmented the number of Priests, and lessened the Power of the Tribunes. And after he had settled the Affairs of the Commonwealth, resigned his Dictatorship, and finding upon this, that he grew contemptible, he went to *Puteoli*, and there died of the lowlie Disease called *Phthiriasis*.

MITHRIDATES, King of Pontus.

U.C. 664. *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, descended from one of the seven *Persian* Heroes;
Before Ch. 86.

roes, that killed the Impostor set up by the *Magi*, could speak two and twenty Languages, and was so strong, that he could drive a Chariot and Six Horses. Whilst the *Romans* were quarrelling with the Allies, he beat *Nicomedes* out of *Bithynia*, *Ariobarzanes* out of *Cappadocia*, and sent Orders all over *Asia*, to have every *Roman* massacred that should be found there on a certain day, which was done accordingly. He seized on *Greece*, and all the Islands that belonged to the *Romans*, except *Rhodes*. But *Sulla* beat him in a pitch'd Battel, took his Fleet by the Treachery of *Archelaus*, and totally routed him at the City *Orchomenus*, and might have cut off his whole Army, had he not been in haste to go against *Marius*, and so was glad to make peace upon any Terms. Afterwards upon his making Head against the *Romans* at *Cabira*, he was overcome by *Lucullus*, and at another time by *Pompey*, who gave him Battel by Night. Thence he fled into his own Kingdom, and upon the Rebellion of his Subjects, headed by

by his Son *Pharnaces*, finding the Tower beset, the place of his Retreat, he took a Dose of Poison, which having little effect, because he had formerly taken so many Antidotes, when *Sithocus* the Gaul was sent to execute him, and was startled at his Majestick Look, he bade him do his Office, and assisted his trembling Hand in the performance.

C N Æ U S P O M P E I U S
M A G N U S.

U.C. 689. *Cnæus Pompeius the Great* sided with
Before Ch. *Sulla* in the Civil War, and behaved
61. himself so well, that he was mightily
beloved by him. He retook *Sicily*
from the proscribed persons that fled
thither, without any opposition, turned
Hirtas out of *Numidia*, and restored
Massinissa, he rode in Triumph into
the City when he was but Six and twenty
years old, and tho he was but a
private Man, forced *Lepidus* to leave
Italy, for endeavouring to rescind *Sulla's*
Laws of Proscription: when he was
sent

sent *Prætor* into *Spain*, instead of the
Consuls, he conquered *Sertorius*, and
not long after cleared the Sea of Pi-
rates within Forty Days, he forced
Tigranes to surrender, and *Mithridates*
to poison himself. Then with great
Fortune, and no less Expedition, he
went first into the North against the
Albani, the *Colchi*, the *Heniochi*, *Caspis*,
Iberi, and in the East struck Ter-
ror into the *Parthians*, *Arabians* and
Jews. He was the first Roman that
went as far as the *Hyrceanian* or *Caspian*,
the *Red* or *Arabian* Sea. Upon the
Division of the Roman Empire, *Crassus*
had the Government of *Syria*, *Cæsar* of
Gaul, and *Pompey* of *Rome*. After the
Death of *Crassus* he commanded *Cæsar*
to disband his Army, but he refused
to do it, and coming against *Pompey*,
drove him out of the City, and beat
him in *Pharsalia*, from whence he fled
to *Ptolemy*, King of *Alexandria*, and
was by his command killed by *Achillas*
and *Pothinus*, two of his Life-Guard.
Septimius, Captain of the Guard, stab-
bed him in the sight of his Wife and
I Children,

Children, and cut off his Head, which until that time had been looked upon as Sacred, his Body was thrown into the River *Nile*, but taken up by *Servius Codrus*, and buried with this Inscription upon his Tomb. *Here lies Pompey the Great.* His Head was wrapt up in a Cloth by *Achillas*, and presented with his Ring to *Cesar*, who could not forbear Tears at the sight of it, and gave order to have it burnt with many rich Perfumes.

Mr.

Mr. JAMES LLOYD.

From the Year 670, to 722 U.C.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Caius Julius Caesar, in honor of his U.C. 697. great Exploits, surnamed *Divus*, Before Ch. went Voluntier into *Asia*, in the Re-53. tinue of *Thermus* the Prætor, where, by conversing too often with *Nicomedes*, King of *Bithynia*, he was suspected of Incontinency. After this he applied himself to the Bar, and prosecuted *Dolabella* for Bribery, and had him condemned. In his Voyage to *Rhodes*, where he design'd to study under *Apollonius Molo*, he was taken by Pyrats, and paid a great Ransom, yet in revenge he soon after took the same Pirats, and crucified them. When he was chose Prætor he subdued *Euf-*

tania, and all *Gaul* on the other side of the *Alpes*, and twice crossing the Ocean with his Fleet, conquered *Britain*. Upon *Pompey's* denying him a public Triumph, he drove him out of *Rome* by Force of Arms, and beat him at *Pharsalia* in *Thessaly*; yet when his Head was brought to him in *Ægypt* by *Achillas*, he wept, and gave order to have it honourably buried: and took the occasion of King *Ptolemy's* Guards setting upon him, to expiate the Murder of *Pompey* upon them and their King. The Terror of his very Name put *Pharnaces*, the Son of *Mithridates*, to flight. He overcame *Juba* and *Scipio* in *Africa*, the two *Pompeys* in a Battel at *Munda* in *Spain*; and then forgiving his Enemies, laid down his Arms with all private Grudges, for he commanded, that only *Lemulus*, *Afranius*, and *Faustus* the Son of *Sylla* should be put to Death. He was made perpetual Dictator by the Senate, and assassinated in the Senate House by some Conspirators headed by *Brutus* and *Cassius*, with Three and twenty Wounds. When
his

his Body was laid before the Pulpit, where *Marc Anthony* made his Funeral Oration, some say, the Sun was Eclipsed.

OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR.

Cæsar Octavianus was adopted from U.C. 711.
the *Octavian* into the *Julian* Family: ^{Before Cb.}
Julius Cæsar made him his Heir, and to
revenge his Murther, he conquered
Brutus and *Cassius* in *Macedonia*, who
were principally concerned in that
Conspiracy; and at the Streights of
Sicily overcame *Sextus Pompeius*,
the Son of *Cneus Pompeius*, when he
endeavoured to recover his Father's
Estate. Upon the Coast of *Actium*,
near the Gulf of *Ambracia*, he totally
routed the Fleet commanded by *Marc*
Antony, who was deeply in love with
Cleopatra, and governed *Syria* as Con-
sul. The rest of the World was sub-
dued by his Lieutenants. The *Par-*
thians, in honor to him, of their own
accord, sent him the Standards which
they had formerly taken from *Crassus*.
The

The *Indians, Scythians, Sarmatians* and *Dacians*, altho he had not conquered them, sent him Presents. He shut the Gates of Two-faced *Janus's* Temple with his own Hand, never shut but twice before his time, once in *Numa Pompilius's* Reign, and a second time after the first *Carthaginian* War. The Senate made him perpetual Dictator, and stil'd him *Divus Augustus* for his noble Actions.

C A T O P R Æ T O R I U S.

U.C.689. *Cato Pratorius*, great Grandson to *Cato* the Censor, was ever so firm to his Principles, that in his youth whilst he was brought up in his Uncle *Dru- sus's* House, *Quintus Popedius Silo*, chief Magistrate of the *Marst* could not persuade him either by Bribes or Threats to say, That he would side with the Allies. When he was Quæstor he was sent into *Cyprus* to fetch the Money that King *Ptolemy's* Estate was sold for, and brought it safe to *Rome* with great Integrity. He was so upright and just,

just, that contrary to others, he voted the Death of the *Catilinarian* Conspirators. In the Civil War between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, he sided with the latter, and after his Overthrow, march'd the Army through the Desarts of *Africa*, where he delivered up his Command to *Scipio* that had been Consul, as superior to him, who was but a Prætor. When his party was beaten, he went to *Utica*, where advising his Son to submit to *Cæsar's* Mercy, he kill'd himself, having first read over *Plato's* Book of the Souls Immortality, and Happiness after Death.

M A R C U S T U L L I U S U C C I C E R O.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was born at *Arpinum*, his Father was a *Roman* Knight, descended from King *Titus Tatius*. At Seven and twenty years of Age he shewed his Eloquence and Boldness of Speech in the Cause between *Roscius* and *Sulla's* Party, and immediately after to secure himself, went to *Athens*.

to follow his Studies, and was a constant Auditor of *Antiochus* the Academick Philosopher, from thence to improve his Eloquence he went into *Asia*, and so to *Rhodes*, where *Molo* the *Gracian*, who was the greatest Master of Rhetorick in those Days, was his Tutor, and is said to have wept when he parted with him, because he thought the *Gracians*, then reputed the most eloquent Men in the World, would be outdone by him. He was Quæstor in *Sicily*, and in his *Ædileship* condemn'd *Caius Verres* for Extortion in his Government. He governed *Cilicia* under the Title of Prætor, and cleared it from the Robbers, who had long pestered the Country. In his Consulship he put to death all that were Confederates in *Catilin's* Conspiracy: afterwards he was banished by the Malice of *Publius Clodius*, at the instigation of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, whom he had lash'd as severely as he formerly did *Sulla's* Party, upon suspicion of their aiming to get the Government into their Hands; *Piso* and *Gabinus*
the

the Consuls were prevailed upon by *Clodius* to join in this Affair, and had for this Service the Provinces of *Macedonia* and *Syria* assigned them. Yet soon after *Pompey* himself asserting his Cause in the Senate, he was recalled, and in the Civil War sided with him; upon whose Overthrow *Cæsar* freely pardoned him; after *Cæsar* was murdered, he joyned with *Augustus*: and declared *Mark Antony* an Enemy to the Common-wealth. When *Cæsar*, *Lepidus* and *Antony* had made themselves *Triumviri*, there was no likelihood of their Agreement till *Tully* was cut off by the Table of Proscription; *Antony* sent Executioners to kill him; and as he lay asleep at his House at *Formiæ*, he had warning of his approaching danger by a Crow, which pulled him by his Cloak: they killed him in his Litter, as he was making his Escape, and brought his Head to *Antony*.

MARCUS

MARCUS BRUTUS.

Marcus Brutus was in the Conduct of his Life like his Uncle *Cato*, he learned Philosophy at *Athens*, and Rhetorick at *Rhodes*. In his youth he was amorous; *Antony*, *Gallus* and he were in love with *Cytheris* the Actress. He would not go Quæstor into *Gaul*, being opposed by some good Men. He was in *Cilicia* with *Appius Claudius*: and when his Colleague was accused of Extortion by *Dolabella*, he himself had nothing laid to his Charge. In the Civil War between *Caesar* and *Pompey* he was sent for out of *Cilicia* by *Cato*, and sided with *Pompey*, however *Caesar* pardoned him, and sent him Proconsul into *Gaul*; yet notwithstanding all *Caesar's* kindness to him, he was one of the Conspirators that killed him in the Senate House. Hence being sent into *Macedonia*, because *Caesar's* old Soldiers were incensed against him, he was overcome by *Augustus* at *Philippi*, and so in despair desired his Friend *Strato* to kill him.

CAIUS

CAIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS.

Caius Cassius Longinus was Quæstor ^{U.C. 710.} in *Syria* under *Crassus*, and after he was ^{Before Ch. 40.} slain, retreated into *Syria* with the Remainder of the Army. He beat *Osaces*, King *Orodes's* General, at the River *Orontes* in *Syria*. He was nicknamed *Caryota*, because he bought up the Dates in *Syria*, and sold them at an unreasonable rate. When he was Tribune of the People he opposed *Caesar*, and in the Civil War served under *Pompey*, as his Admiral. However *Caesar* pardoned him, tho' after all, he and *Brutus* were the chief of the Conspirators that assassinated him, and cried out to one that was afraid to kill him, *I would have you stab him even through me*. Then having raised a great Army, and joined *Brutus* in *Macedonia*, was overcome by *Antony* at *Philippi*, where, thinking that *Brutus* suffered the same ill Fortune with himself, tho' he really had worsted *Caesar*, he bade his freed Man

Man *Pandarus* put an end to his unhappy Life. But some say that *Antony* cried out, *I have overcome him*, before he had notice of his Death.

S E X T U S P O M P E I U S.

U.C. 714. *Sextus Pompeius*, after his Overthrow
Before Ch. 36. at *Munda* in *Spain*, and his Brother, *Cnaus's* Death, got together the Remainder of the Army, and passed over into *Sicily*, where he broke open the Work-Houses, and arming the Slaves, block'd up the Sea, and plagued *Italy*, with want of Provision, by taking all the Ships that traffick'd thither. This good Success at Sea so puffed him up, that he declared himself the Son of *Neptune*, and sacrific'd to him Bulls, with gilt Horns, and a Horse. He was facetious in Conversation, for during the Peace when he treated on Shipboard *Antony* and *Augustus Caesar*, he is reported to have said, not improperly, *Ha sunt mea Carinae*: which might be taken in two Senses, *These are my*

my Ships; or, *This is my House*: which *Antony* had taken possession of in the Street at *Rome* called *Carina*. But soon after *Antony* broke the League, and *Sextus* being beat at Sea by *Agrippa*, *Augustus's* Admiral, fled into *Asia*, and was killed by *Antony's* Soldiers.

M A R C A N T O N Y.

Marc Antony was *Julius Caesar's* Com- U.C. 711.
panion in all his Expeditions, at the Before Ch. 29.
Feasts dedicated to *Pan*, kept on the Fifteenth of *February*, he offered to put a Diadem upon his Head; and when he was killed, made an Order that Divine Honors should be paid him: he dealt perfidiously with *Augustus Caesar*, but was beaten by him at *Mutina*, starved out of *Perusium*, and fled into *Gaul*, where he joined himself with *Lepidus*, and slew *Decimus Brutus*, having first corrupted his Army. Thus having recruited his Forces, he returned into *Italy*, and was in favour again with *Caesar*. When he was *Triumvir* his

his Uncle *Lucius Caesar* was the first Man that he proscribed. When he was sent Commander into *Syria*, he made War upon the *Parthians*, and was fo beaten by them, that he scarce brought off with him a third part of 15 Legions into *Ægypt*, where he fell in love with *Cleopatra*, and was routed by *Augustus* in a Sea-Fight on the Coast of *Actium*. Whence he returned to *Alexandria*, and sitting on his Throne in his Royal Robes, killed himself.

CLEOPATRA Queen of *Ægypt*.

U.C 721. *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Ptolemy*,
Before Ch. King of *Ægypt*, being banished by
29. *Ptolemy* who was both her Husband
and Brother, for endeavouring to
deprive him of his Kingdom; in
the Civil War presented her self to
Caesar at *Alexandria*, and by her Beauty
and Caresses prevailed upon him to
kill *Ptolemy*, and settle the Kingdom
upon her. She was so lewd, that she
would

would often prostitute her self; and so beautiful, that many lost their Lives to possess her Love. After this she joyned her Interest with *Antony*, and was beaten with him at *Actium*, and under pretence of sacrificing to his Ghost at his Tomb, she put Serpents to her Breasts, and died.

FINIS.



THE
LIVES

Of the Illustrious

ROMANS:

Writ in LATIN by

SEXTUS AURELIUS VICTOR,

And TRANSLATED

By several Young Gentlemen

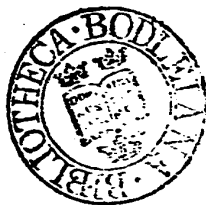
EDUCATED by

Mr. MAIDWELL.

*Fingit equum tenera docilem ceruice Magister
Ire viam, quam monstret eques, Venaticus ex quo
Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
Militat in Silva catulus: nunc adhibe puro
Pectore verba Puer, nunc te melioribus offer.*
Horace.

L O N D O N,

Printed for S. Smith, and B. Walford, at
the Prince's Arms in S. Paul's Church-
Yard, 1693.



To the Right Honourable,

JAMES

Earl of *Abingdon*, &c.

My *LORD*,

Since I have had the Honour of Educating Three of your Sons, I hope with no small Assurance of your Satisfaction, and one of them is amongst our Translators; it

A 3 might

The Epistle Dedicatory.

might be thought a Crime not to Dedicate our Endeavours to your Lordship, that others may perceive our Duty to so Honourable a Father, and so Noble a Friend. I must ever be a Faithful Witness, how Zealous and Obliging you are to promote the Advantage of Education; and that in all Points of Generous Breeding you have endeavour'd to transmit those Ancient and Hereditary Virtues of your Illustrious Family to your Posterity. To whom then should *Aurelius Victor* Consecrate his Illustrious *Romans* but to your Lordship? In whom are united those great Names of *Bertu* and *Norris*; Names so Glorious in our An-

nals,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

nals, that the Actions of *Heroes* cannot be remembred without them, for they both at Home and Abroad have highly Celebrated the True English Nobility and Virtue. 'Tis an Injury to name Particulars, where there are so many eminent Characters of both Sexes, who have Immortaliz'd the former, and now Adorn the present Age. My Lord, your most Conspicuous House is like *Virgil's* Sacred Tree, where there never will be wanting a Golden Bough:

— *Primo avulso, non deficit
alter
Aureus, & simili frondescit
Virga Metallo.*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

I observ'd much of this Innate Worth from the Conversation of your Sons, who in the various Scenes of Youth ever discover'd *ex Traduce*, a strong Byass to Sincerity and Honour. My Lord, I will stop my just *Encomium*, and not incur the Censure of a common Dedicator, though I need not fear such a Criticism from the vast Merits of my Cause; yet give me leave in Gratitude to declare, I am infinitely oblig'd to your Lordship for your constant Encouragement in my Scholastick Way of Life; for your Approbation of my general Method of a Learned Academy, where our English Youth might be in-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

instructed in all Exercises, and the several Parts of Solid Learning, without the Varnish of a Foreign Excursion; whence much Money is exported, without the Importation of any Staple Commodity: And at last it appears,

*Cælum, non animum mutant,
qui trans Mare currunt.*

I remember your Lordship once discoursing with me, mentioned your Recommendation to the Reverend Dr. *Fell*, that Excellent Bishop of *Oxford*, how beneficial it might prove to Young Gentlemen to have an Academy erected for their Service in that University: That Arts

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Arts and Sciences ought to be united, and as formerly at *Athens* and *Rome*, cohabit in one place. I cannot tell what were the Objections or Impediments of so useful a Proposition, whether that Wise Governour thought the Design and Fatigue too great, considering the Lazy Temper of our Degenerate Youth, or the Phantastick Frugality of many Unhappy Parents, who are more Generous to a Foppish Dancing-Master, than a Worthy Tutor; preferring the Motions of their Sons Feet, to the Idea's of his Brain; and think the Bill of an Extravagant Taylor, more satisfactory than the Salary of his Industrious Preceptor.

Hos

The Epistle Dedicatory.

*Hos inter sumptus, sestertia
Quintiliano*

*Et multum duo sufficient, res
nulla Minoris*

Constabit Patri, quam Filius.

For my part, after some Years spent for the Publick Good, I rest with pleasure, Conscious to my self, that I ever did my Duty, and have done considerable Service, as well present, as future to many Noble Families, that I have never been a Pedant, but made the Gentleman and Schollemaster mix together, that I have design'd amongst us a *Schola Illustris*, Comprehensive of inward and outward Accomplishments,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

plishments, and that I shall leave a Scheme for some more Worthy Undertaker, who may deserve a publick Support, and Distinction, so much to our Detriment neglected in *England*, and so promoted in every eminent City of *Europe*. I confess the Satyrift cries out,

*Declamare doces, O ferrea pe-
tiora Vetti.*

The Life of a Schoolmaster is indeed very solicitous, though ever judged Honourable by all Good Men, and the Cares of it intolerable, except the happy Genius of the Master, with good Circumstances, somewhat alleviates the

The Epistle Dedicatory.

the trouble. Then since my Qualifications render me the more easie, I will change the Name, and not the Thing, and go on for some time in my former Course and Method without the Reflection.

My Lord, Give me leave to publish on this Occasion, under your Patronage, my future Determination as to my Imployment: I presume your Sentiments may agree with other Persons of Quality, to whom I have Communicated my Thoughts, with which I have laboured long ago, who have desired me not yet to be tired out, but to contract my Society to a less Number, to turn my Domesticks into
French

The Epistle Dedicatory.

French, for a constant Obligation to facilitate the Language, to chuse my Pupils, to admit young Gentlemen to have single Rooms with Servants, that we may live our Collegiate Life with more Profit and Pleasure, excluding forthwith all those of a violent and stubborn Temper.

*Dii Majorum umbris tenuem,
& sine pondere terram,
Spirantesque crocos, & in urna
perpetuum ver,
Qui Præceptorem Sancti vo-
luere Parentis.
Esse loco. —*

This Resolution is much respected, and in the Opinion of
many

The Epistle Dedicatory.

many must produce the happy effect of Civility and Learning. To the promotion of which I have found nothing from experience more Charming to Youth than the Practice of Translation, and Reading of History with the assistance of Geography and Chronology, which like the three Graces ought Hand in Hand to perform their measures, and have always been the Rule of our Studies. Cicero signalized his Judgment when he said, *That a Man without History is always a Child*, and therefore for its value it is stil'd by him as *Testis Temporum, Lux Veritatis, Vita Memoria, Magistra Vitæ*; from hence with *Livy* we are by former

The Epistle Dedicatory.

mer Examples encouraged to
Virtue, and deterr'd from Vice.
Thus the great *Polybius* pro-
nounces it, —

Διὰ τὸ μνημονεῖν ἐπιμαρτυρεῖν τῇ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
διόξῳ τὴν ἐν τῷ ἀγαθῷ κινήσαντες πρὸς τὴν
ἐπίστασιν.

But History is lovely to eve-
ry Eye from its Natural Beau-
ties, and wants not to be dress'd
with these ends of Gold and
Silver: 'Tis no less evident that
Translation fixes it, and em-
proves at once two Languages.
I hasten to beg Your Lord-
ship's Pardon for this Familiar
Epistle, asking leave to intro-
duce these Young Translators
who without any trick appear
in

The Epistle Dedicatory.

in their Primitive Simplicity
before you.

My Lord, I conclude with
my most profound Respects,
and most humble Thanks for
all Your Favours, for the ac-
cess and ease of Your Conver-
sation, for Your Kind Wishes,
which Great and Good Qua-
lities none Expresses and Extends
more than Your Lordship; who,
besides Your many Virtues,
which in Reverence I shall not
now mention being so well
known, are by Your Conde-
scension, so truly great and
Noble. I heartily pray that
all things may fortunately suc-
ceed according to Your desires

The Epistle Dedicatory,
to Your Self and Your Noble
Relations, and that You would
believe me to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships

most Obedient,

and most

Humble Servant,

L. MAIDWELL

THE
LIFE
OF

Sextus Aurelius Victor,

S*extus Aurelius Victor* was first published by the Learned *Andreas Schottus*, and flourished under the Emperors *Constantius* and *Julian*; for in the Life of *Marcus Antonius* the Philosopher, He says, That *Nicomedia* in *Bithynia* was destroyed by an Earthquake in
his

his time, in the Consulate of *Cerealis*, which was the next year after the Ninth Consulship of *Constantius*. And that in his Reign when *Flavius Philippus* was Consul, the Eleventh Century, contrary to Ancient Custom, was celebrated without any Solemnity. Hence without doubt he was the same *Aurelius Victor*, who was Consul with *Valentinian Junior*, A. U. C. 1121, and certainly the same Person, whom *Ammianus Marcellinus* mentions in his 21 Book, to be an Historian of great Reputation for his Sobriety, and of Consular Dignity, whom *Constantius* made Governor of *Pannonia*, and afterwards honoured with a Brazen Statue,

and the Praefecture of *Rome*. In the Life of *Severus* he owns himself to be the Son of a mean illiterate Country-man, and to have advanced himself by his Virtue and Learning. 'Tis very probable he was a Pagan in his Religion, as many privately were in the time of *Constantius*, and openly, like good Courtiers, in the Reign of his Successor *Julian* the Apostate; this may be gathered from his approving of *Adrian's* Sacrifice to his beloved *Antoninus*. with the Complement of a Pious and Devout Action. Yet after all 'tis much disputed, whether this *Victor*, who writ the Lives of the *Cæsars*, be the Author of the Illustrious Romans,

mans. For our Book, though it goes under his name, is of a far different stile, and gives you better Latin than that of the Emperors, which is harsh and unequal, yet sententious, and may recommend the Writers Judgment, though not his Phrase. Therefore some have rather ascribed these Lives to *Cornelius Nepos*, *Pliny Junior*, or *Suetonius*; Others will have it to be according to the Title, amongst whom is the Learned *Vossius*;

——— *Si quid novisti rectius
istis,
Candidus imperti, si non, his
utere mecum.*

T H E

[1]

T H E
L I V E S

Of the Illustrious

R O M A N S .

Writ in Latin by

SEXTUS AURELIUS VICTOR.

T R A N S L A T E D by
Mr. J O H N A U S T E N ,

From the Building of *Rome*, to the
Year 244.

P R O C A *King of the Albans.*

P R O C A King of the *Albans* had
two Sons, *Amulius* and *Numitor*,
to whom he left his Kingdom
with the Condition of Reigning yearly
by

Befo
Eir
Chriſt.
815.

by turns. *Amulius*, at the Expiration of his Term, refus'd to surrender the Kingdom to his Brother : and intending to deprive him of Issue, made *Rhea Silvia* his Daughter chief Priestess of *Vesta*, that she might always live a Maid. But she was got with Child by *Mars*, and brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*. Which surprize provok'd *Amulius* to imprison her, and throw her Children into the *Tiber*, but they being preserv'd by the Ebbing of the Water, and left upon the Shoar, their Cries invited a She-Wolf to hasten to their Relief, and give them suck. Some time after they were found by *Faustulus*, the King's Shepherd, and by him brought home to his Wife *Acca Larentia* to take care of them. These young Princes, when grown up, slew *Amulius*, and restored their Grandfather *Numitor* to his Kingdom, and then by the help of the Shepherds, who in great numbers joyn'd them, they built a City, which *Romulus* called *Rome*, he having had the better Fortune in Augury to see twelve Vultures, and his

his Brother but six. And that he might begin to secure his City by the Observation of Laws before he built Walls for its Defence, he gave order that none should presume to go over his Rampire, which *Remus* leaping in derision, is said to have been killed with a Mattock by *Fabius Celer* the Centurion.

ROMULUS *First King of the Romans*:

Romulus, to increase his People, set up an *Asylum*, or Place of Refuge, for all Strangers, and of them compos'd a great Army: But considering the want of Wives, he sent Embassadors to demand them of his Neighbours, which being denied, he pretended, in Honour of *Neptune*, the Celebration of Horse-Races, called *Consualia*; and when a great Concour of Men and Women came to see those Sports, he gav'd a certain Signal to the *Romans* to take away the Maids by force. One of which was so beautiful, that she mov'd the Spectators to inquire where they carried

U. C.
Or from
Building
of Rome
the first
Year.
Before
Christ,
750.

tied her ; It was answer'd, to Captain *Thalassius*. Which Marriage proving very fortunate, it was ordain'd, they should invoke the Name of *Thalassius* in all future Nuptials. The first who made War for this Rape were the *Caninenses*, against whom *Romulus* marched in person, and overcame them, killing *Acro* their General, in a single Combat, and consecrating his rich Spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius* in the Capitol. Then the *Antemnates*, *Crustumini*, *Fidenates*, *Vejentes*, with the *Sabines*, were Confederates against them on the same Account ; who approaching nigh to *Rome*, seiz'd the Virgin *Tarpeja*, as she went to the *Tiber* to draw Water for the Sacrifices. King *Titus Tatius* proffer'd her the choice of any Reward, if she would let his Army into the Capitol ; To which she consenting, demanded all they wore on their Left Arms, meaning their Rings and Bracelets, which being promised with Equivocation, and the Gate left open, the *Sabines* gain'd the Castle, and by *Titus's* Order pressed her to death, with the Shields

Shields, carried also on their Left Arms. *Romulus* drew out his Forces against *Tatius*, who had possess'd himself of the *Tarpejan Hill*, and fought him in the place, now the *Roman Forum* where *Hostus Hostilius*, one of his best Officers fighting valiantly was slain. By whose death the *Romans* were discouraged, and began to give ground ; yet after that Disorder, upon *Romulus's* vowing to erect a Temple to *Jupiter Stator*, if he would stop his Army's Flight, the Soldiers made a stand, either by Accident, or some Divine Instinct. In this Juncture the Women came between both Armies, and mediating with their Fathers and Husbands, at last procured a Peace. *Romulus* then made a Solemn League with the *Sabines*, and received them into *Rome*, as Fellow Citizens ; uniting the People by the common Title of *Quirites*, from *Cures*, a Town of the *Sabines*. He established an hundred Senators, who for Reverence were stiled Fathers, and instituted three Centuries of Knights ; the first were called *Ramen-*
enses,

nenses, from his own Name; the second, *Tatenses*, from *Titus Tatius*; and the third, *Luceres*, from *Lucumo*. He divided the common People into thirty Companies, and distinguished them by the Names of the principal Women; But after the Muster of his Army at the Lake *Capra*, he was never seen more. From which Accident a Dissention arising between the Senators, and the People, *Julius Proculus*, a Nobleman, came before them, and affirmed upon Oath, that he saw *Romulus* on the Hill *Quirinalis*, in a more splendid and august Form than heretofore, as a Proof of his being Deified, who commanded them to cease from Seditions, and to love Virtue; Thus they should become Lords of the World. The *Romans* believ'd him, as one of great Authority among them; therefore they built *Romulus* a Temple upon the Hill *Quirinalis*, and worship'd him as a God, by the Name of *Quirinus*.

NUMA

NUMA POMPILIUS, Second King of the Romans.

After the Consecration of *Romulus*, the People growing mutinous from a long *Interregnum*, and the want of a Successor, *Numa Pompilius*, the Son of *Pompo* was sent for from *Cures*, a Town of the *Sabines*. He came to *Rome* with the assurance of good *Omens*: and that he might soften this fierce People with a Sense of Religion, he instituted many holy Rites; built a Temple to *Vesta*, and appointed the Vestal Nuns. He ordain'd the three *Flamens* for the particular Sacrifices of *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and *Romulus*, and constituted the twelve *Salii* Priests of *Mars*, the chief of which was called *Præful*. He created the High-Priest, and built a Temple for *Janus*, (who was represented with two Faces) the Gates of which were shut in Peace, and open in War. He divided the Year into twelve Months, by adding *January* and *February*, and made many profitable

B 4 Laws,

Laws, pretending he did all those things by the Direction of his Wife the Nymph *Egeria*. None of his Neighbours made War upon him, out of the great respect they had of his Justice. He died a natural Death, and was buried in the Mount *Janiculus*; where many years after a certain Man, by Name, *Terentius*, as he was ploughing, found a Stone-Chest with fourteen Books in it, which containing many flight and frivolous Reasons about their Religious Ceremonies, were burnt in prudence by an Order of the Senate.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS *Third King of the Romans.*

Tullus Hostilius, for his good Service against the *Sabines*, was made King. He proclaimed War with the *Albans*, which was ended by a Combat of three Brothers on each side; the *Horatii* on the *Romans*, and the *Curiatii* on the *Albans*. He demolished *Alba* for the Treachery of *Metius Fufetius*, their

their General, and commanded the Inhabitants to remove to *Rome*. He built that Senate-House, from him called *Hostilia*, and added the Mount *Calisto* to the City. At last, as he imitated the Example of *Numa Pompilius* in his Sacrifices, he by mistaking the Ceremonies performed to *Jupiter Elicius*, so enraged the God, that he was struck dead with a Thunder-Bolt, and his Palace burnt with Lightning.

The HORATII and the CURIATII.

The *Romans* and the *Albans* having V. C. 86 for a long time carried on a War under Before Ch. 664. *Hostilius* and *Fufetius*, and finding their Forces daily to decrease, they resolved to determine it with the loss of a few. The *Romans* chose out three Brothers, called *Horatii*; and the *Albans* the three *Curiatii*, for this Combat, in which two of the *Romans* were presently slain, and the three *Albans* wounded. Now *Horatius*, who survived, perceiving this, and judging himself unable, tho not wounded, to fight with three, feigned

a Flight, and by this Stratagem kill'd them one by one, pursuing him as their Wounds would permit them. The Conqueror in his return, laden with the Spoils of his Enemies, met his Sister, who wept when she saw the Embroider'd Coat of her slain Lover, one of the *Curiatii*. This Indiscretion provok'd him in his rage to kill her, for which bloody Fact he was condemned by the *Duumviri*, two Judges appointed for that purpose. But appealing to the People, with the assistance of his Fathers Supplications and Tears, he obtain'd his Pardon, yet to expiate his Crime, he was forced to go under a Gibbet, which is to be seen at this day in the High-way, and called *Sororium*.

METIUS FUFETIUS.

C. 88. *Metius Fufetius*, the *Alban* General, observing himself much hated by his Citizens for putting an end to the War by the Combat of the *Horatii* and the *Curiatii*, to make amends, secretly stir'd

stirr'd up the *Veientes* and the *Fidenates* against the *Romans*. Now *Tullus*, upon account of the League between them, demanded *Fufetius's* Auxiliary Forces; who before the Fight drew his Army upon a Hill, expecting the Event of the Battle, with a design to fall in with the Conqueror. *Tullus* understanding his Design; gave public Notice that *Metius* was posted there by his Order; by which Artifice the Enemies were terrified, and easily overcome. And when *Metius* came the next day to congratulate him for his Victory, he was by King *Tullus's* Command tyed to four Horses, and for his Treachery pull'd in pieces.

ANCUS MARCIUS *Fourth King of the Romans.*

Ancus Marcius, *Numa Pompilius's* U.G. 113 Grandson by his Daughter, was not unlike his Grandfather, either in his *Before C.* 667. Justice, or Piety.

He overcame the *Latins*; added the *Hills Aventinus* and *Janiculus* to *Rome*; new

new wall'd the City, and confiscated the timber of some Woods for publick Shipping. He laid a Tax on Salt-Pits; was the first that built a Prison, and planted a Colony at *Ostia*, situate at the Mouth of the *Tiber*, very convenient for Trade. He also instituted the Office of *Heralds*, to assist Embassadors in demanding satisfaction: which Custom was borrowed from the *Aequuli*, a People of *Latium*, and reported to have been found out by *Rhesus* at the Siege of *Troy*. Thus having settied these things; in a very short time, he was taken away by an untimely Death, and by that Misfortune could not complete the Character of so great a King as his Subjects expected from him.

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS
PRISCUS *Fifth King of the Romans.*

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus was Son of that *Damaratus* of *Corinth*, who flying from the Tyrant *Cypselus*, settled in *Etruria*. He was first called *Lucumo*, and came to *Rome* from *Tarquini*, a City

City of the *Tusci*. In his Journey thither an Eagle took off his Cap, and after a high Flight replaced it on his Head; Which *Tanaquil* his Wife observing, she from her great Skill in Augury, knew by that Omen, he should obtain the Kingdom. *Tarquinius* by his Riches and Industry rais'd himself to great Honour, and became a particular Favourite to King *Ancus*, who dying, left him Guardian of his Children; but he governed in his own Name, and ruled with such Justice, as if he had been lawful Successor. He chose an hundred new Senators, whom he stil'd the Inferior Order, and doubled the Centuries of the Knights; but durst not alter their Names, being discouraged by *Accius Navius* the Augur, and fully convinc'd of his Art by the Experiment of the Whetstone cut in two by a Razor. He overthrew the *Latins*; built the *Circus Maximus* for publick Shews, and instituted the great *Roman Games* for manly Exercises. He triumphed over the *Sabines*, and those *Latins* who were called *Prisci*.
He

He fortified the City with a Wall of Stone, and rewarded the Valour of his Son, who at the Age of thirteen years wounded his Enemy in a Battel, giving him a Coat edg'd with Purple, and a Necklace with a Golden Bos, which were the Ornaments of Gentlemen's Sons. At last he was trapan'd out of his Palace by a Plot of *Ancus's* Children, and murder'd by their Appointment.

SERVIVS TULLIVS *Sixth King of the Romans.*

Servivs Tullivs was the Son of *Publius Corniculanus*, and the Captive of *Crisia*. He whilst he was brought up in *Tarquinivs Priscus's* Palace, a lambent Flame was seen to circle his Head. Queen *Tanaquil* upon her Observation judg'd it as a certain Prediction of his future Dignity: and thereupon perswaded her Husband to breed him up as he did his own Children. When he came to Man's Estate, *Tarquinivs Priscus* made him his Son-in-Law. And after

after the King was murder'd, *Tanaquil* told the People from a Window, that her Husband had receiv'd a dangerous, tho not a mortal Wound, and desired that till he was cured, they would submit to *Servivs Tullivs*. Thus he got the Kingdom precariously, yet govern'd it with great Justice. He often conquer'd the *Etrusci*, and added the Hills *Quirinalis*, *Viminalis*, and *Esquilinus* to Rome. He rais'd a Fortification with Trenches about the City, and divided the People into four Tribes, call'd *Palatina*, *Esquilina*, *Suburrana*, and *Collina*, allotting the poorer sort a proportion of Corn out of the publick Granary. He settled Measures and Weights, with the Distinction of the Citizens into Classes and Hundreds, and was the first that made a Register of Estates, till then unknown in any Country. He perswaded the *Latins* to build a Temple to *Diana* on the Mount *Aventinus*, in imitation of that at *Ephesus*. After it was built, a certain *Latin* had a Cow-calf of a wonderful Bigness, and 'twas told him

in

in a Dream, that that People should be
Soyvereign over the rest, whose Citizens
should sacrifice that young Cow to *Dia-
na*. The *Latin* drove the Cow to Mount
Aventine, and declar'd this Secret to a
Roman Priest, who cunningly told him
he ought first to purifie his Hands in
a clear running Stream, and whilst the
simple *Latin* went down to the *Tiber*,
the Priest sacrificed the Cow; by this
prudent Trick procuring Glory to him-
self, and Empire to his People.

T U L L I A.

G. 216.
Before Ch.

Servius Tullius had two Daughters,
one of a fierce, and the other of a
mild Disposition; and from his Re-
mark, that *Tarquinius Priscus* had two
Sons of the same Temper, he married
his fierce Daughter to *Tarquinius's*
mild Son, and his mild Daughter to
his fierce, that he might qualifie their
Minds by the Difference of their
Natures. It happened both the good
natur'd died, either a natural Death,
or else by Poison. Upon which the

ill

ill natur'd married from the similitude
of their Humors. Soon after *Tarqui-
nius Superbus*, by the instigation of his
Wife *Tullia*, having made a party,
assembled the Senate, and began
boldly to demand, as Lawful Heir, his
Father's Kingdom. Of which when
Servius was informed, he went to
the Senate, where he was flung down
stairs by *Tarquinius's* Order, and slain
as he fled to his Palace. *Tullia* made
haste to the *Forum*, and was the first
that saluted her Husband King, who
order'd her to retire from the Crowd.
She going home beheld, without any
Compassion, her Father's dead Body lie
expos'd in the Streets, and command-
ed her Coach-man, abhorring the Cru-
elty, to drive over him. Whence that
Street was call'd *Sceleratus*, or *Wicked*;
and this bloody *Tullia* afterwards ba-
nish'd with her Husband *Tarquin*.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS

Seventh King of the Romans.

Tarquinius Superbus obtain'd his Sir-

C

U.C. 219.
Before Ch.
name 531.

name from his Pride. He traiterously usurp'd the Kingdom by murdering *Servius Tullius*: yet by his great Valour he conquered the *Latins*, and the *Sabines*; took from the *Volsi* their Capital City *Suessa Pometia*, and gain'd the Town *Gabii*, by the Policy of his Son *Sextus*, who pretended to revolt from him for his Cruelty. He was the first that instituted the *Latin Feasts*, as publick Marts for all the Neighbouring Cities. He built Galleries for the Spectators in the *Circus*, and made the great Common-Shoar, which Ditches were called *Quiritium*, because in that Work he had employed all the People. He in laying the Foundation of the Capitol, found the Head of one *Tolus*: whence 'twas predicted, that *Rome* should become the Head of all Nations. He was banish'd *Rome*, together with his lascivious Son *Sextus*; for the Rape he committed, during the Siege of *Ardea*, upon the chaste *Lucretia*, and fled to *Porfenna*, King of *Etruria*, by whose Assistance he endeavour'd to regain his lost Kingdom;

dom; but after several Repulses, he retired to *Cuma*, a City in *Campania*, finishing there the Remainder of his Life very ignominiously.

Mr. HENRY EWER:

From the Year 244. to 388. U. C.

L. TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS
and LUCRETIA his Wife

W^Hilst *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who U. C. 244
was *Tarquinius Superbus* his Si- Before Ch.
ster's Son, served under his Uncle, with 506.
others of his Relations, at the Siege
of *Ardea*, an accidental Discourse fall-
ing out at a merry Entertainment be-
tween the young Princes, concerning
the Excellencies of their Wives, they
agreed to make Experiment of this Pre-
ference, and all take Horse for *Rome*;
where the Kings Sons surprize
their

their Careless Wives, diverting themselves at a luxurious Banquet. Thence they go to *Collatia*, where *Lucretia* liv'd, and find her spinning among her Maids, for which, in all their Opinions, she was esteem'd the most virtuous. But *Sextus Tarquinius* falling in love with her, came back that night with a design upon her Honour; and by the privilege of a Kinsman being kindly entertain'd at *Collatins* his House, he brake into *Lucretia's* Chamber, and ravish'd her. She the next day sends for her Father and Husband from the Camp, and after the Discovery of the Rape, she slabs her self, with a Dagger secretly conceal'd under her Garment. This horrid Crime engag'd them in a Conspiracy to ruin *Tarquin's* family, and by their Banishment to revenge her Death.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS

First Roman Consul.

V.C. 245.
Before Ch.
505.

L. Junius Brutus, also *Tarquin*
us Superbus his Sisters Son, fearing the

the same Misfortune which his Brother had suffered, who for his great Riches and Wisdom was killed by his jealous Uncle, pretended himself a Fool, and from thence called *Brutus*. He once, for sports sake, being admitted a Companion to the young Princes *Titus* and *Arms* going to *Delphi* to consult the Oracle, he presented *Apollo* with a hollow Stick fill'd with Gold, and when 'twas answer'd by the Priestess, that he would be most powerful at *Rome*, who should first kiss his Mother, he immediately kiss'd the Earth, the common Parent of all things. Afterwards, in revenge of *Lucretia's* Rape, he combined with *Tricipitinus*, and *Collatinus*, to extirpate the *Tarquins*. Upon whose Banishment he was treated the first Consul, and was so zealous for the good of the Commonwealth, that he spar'd not his own Sons and Nephews, who were plotting with the *Vitellii*, and the *Aquillii*, to restore the *Tarquins*, but brought them into the Forum, where he caus'd them first to be whip'd, and then beheaded. At last,

in a Battel against them, he and *Arms* the King's Son fighting together with implacable Hatred, kill'd one another. His Body was brought into the *Forum*, where his Colleague extoll'd him in a Funeral Oration, and the *Roman* Matrons mourn'd for him a whole year as the Defender of their Chastity.

HORATIUS COCLES.

U.C. 245. When *Porfenna*, King of the *E-*
trusci endeavour'd to restore the *Tur-*
quins, and at his first Attempt had taken the Hill *Janiculus*, *Horatius Cocles*, so surnamed from the loss of his Eye in a former Battel, stood on the Wooden Bridge, and there singly maintain'd his Post against the Enemy, until the Bridge was broken behind him, with which he fell into the *Tiber*, and arm'd as he was, he swam safe to his own Party. For this Noble Action the Republick conferr'd on him as much Land as he could plough round in one day, and his Statue was set up in the place

place where they celebrated the Feasts of *Vulcan*.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

Whilst *Rome* was besieg'd by King *U.C. 245*
Porfenna, *Mutius Cordus*, a Man of true *Before Ch*
Roman Resolution, went to the Senate, 505.
 promising to kill the King, if they would suffer him to go over to the Enemy as a Defetter. With their permission he went into *Porfenna's* Camp, and by Mistake kill'd a Nobleman in a Purple Habit in the stead of him. For which being seiz'd, and brought before the King, as he was sacrificing, *Mutius* thrust his Right Hand into the Fire, punishing it on this manner for killing the wrong person. When he was commanded to be taken from the Flames, by the Clemency of *Porfenna*, in return of his Kindness, he told him, that three hundred Men, as resolute as he, had oblig'd themselves by Oath to attempt the same thing. At which *Porfenna* was so terrified, that receiving Hosta-

ges he put an end to the War. The Senate, as a Reward for this, gave *Mutius* some Land beyond the *Tiber*, from him call'd the *Mutian Fields*, and erected a Statue in Honour of him.

C L Æ L I A.

U.C. 245. *Porfenna* receiv'd, among the *Roman* Hostages, *Clælia*, a Virgin of a Noble Family, who by a Deceit put upon her Keepers, escap'd out of his Camp by night, and swam the *Tiber* with a Horse, which she accidentally found. But the King demanded her back by his Embassadors, and had her restor'd, yet was so great an Admirer of her Courage, that he gave her leave to return to *Rome*, with any other Hostages she should desire, she chose the young Men and Maids whom she knew were most expos'd to the Violence of the Soldiers. For which brave Action, the *Romans* set up her Statue on Horse-back in the *Forum*.

The three hundred and six FABII.

In the War between the *Romans* and the *Veientes*, the *Fabia* Family propos'd to the Senate, the carrying it on by themselves at their proper Expence. They marched out three hundred and six, under the Command of *Fabius* the Consul, and after great Success in several Skirmishes, encamp'd at the River *Cremera*. But the *Veientes* who put their greatest Confidence in Stratagems, plac'd Cattle in View on the other side, which the *Fabii* going to seize, fell into an Ambush, and were all cut off. The day therefore whereon this happened was numbered in the Calendar amongst the Unfortunate, and the Gate at which they went out, call'd *Scelerata*, or Unhappy. One only of that Family, by reason of his Minority, was left at home; and from him the Name was continued to *Fabius Maximus*, who by his avoiding Battel, much weakened *Hannibal's* Army; for which by his Detractors he was nam'd *Cunctator* or Delayer.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS
POPPLICOLA.

X.C. 245.
Before Ch.
305. *Publius Valerius*, the Son of *Volusus*, triumphed three times; first over the *Veientes*, then over the *Sabines*, and lastly over them both. But because he chose no Consul, in place of *Brutus* his Colleague, and dwelt in *Velia* a place of great strength in *Rome*, he was suspected to have aim'd at the Government. At his knowledge hereof being much disturbed, he complain'd to the People for entertaining such ill thoughts of him, and to justify himself, he sent presently to have his House pull'd down. He also order'd the carrying of Rods without Axes in the City, and laid them down as a Mark of Respect before a popular Assembly, making a Law for appealing from the Magistrates to the People; for which Popularity he was called *Poplicola*. And after four Consulships died so poor, that he was buried by publick Collection, and mourn'd for one year by

by the Marrons, as *Brutus* his Colleague had been before him.

AULUS POSTHUMIUS.

U.C. 237.
Before C.
493. King *Tarquin* after his Banishment fled to *Mamilius*, Lord of *Tusculum* his Son-in-Law, who with the Assistance of the *Latins*, engaged the *Romans* in great Difficulties. They chose therefore *Aulus Posthumius* Dictator, who fought the Enemy at the Lake *Regillus*, where when the Victory was doubtful, *Cassius*, the General of the Horse, used this Stratagem, he order'd them to unbridle their Horses, that it might be impossible in their Charge to stop their Carrier. By which rough shock they routed the *Latins*, and took their Camp. In this Action were observ'd among them two young Men very remarkable for their Valour, mounted on white Horses, whom the Dictator, after a search for, that he might reward them according to their Merit, could not find, therefore supposing them to be *Castor* and *Pollux*, he consecrated

consecrated a Temple to them both.

L. QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.

C-292. The Justice of *Lucius Quinctius Cin-*
 cinnatus was very exemplary in disin-
 heriting his undutiful Son *Keso*, who
 to revenge that, and the Scandal laid
 upon him by the Censors, fled to the
Volsces, and the *Sabines*, then in War with
 the *Romans*, under the Command of
Claelius Gracchus, by whom *Q. Minutius*
 the Consul, with his Army, was
 block'd up in Mount *Algidus*. But *Quin-*
ctius being made Dictator, the Messen-
 gers that carried his Commission,
 found him ploughing without his
 Cloaths, beyond the *Tiber*, where putting
 on his Robe he march'd directly thither,
 and freed the Consul; for which he was
 presented by *Minucius* with a Crown
 call'd *Obfidionalis*, particular to those
 who had valiantly rais'd a Siege. He
 totally routed the Enemy, took
 their General Prisoner, and made him
 walk before his Triumphal Chariot.
 This War was so soon ended, that he
 laid

laid down his Dictatorship the sixteenth
 day after he had receiv'd it, and re-
 turn'd again to his Affairs in the
 Country. In a second Dictatorship,
 twenty years after, he commanded
Servilius Ahala, General of the Horse,
 to execute *Spiritus Melius*, who ambiti-
 ously aim'd at the Subversion of the
 Government; and pull'd down his
 House; From whence that place was
 call'd *Aequimolium*.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA LANATUS.

Menenius Agrippa, surnamed *Lanatus*,
 was chosen General against the *Sa-* U.C. 25
lines, and triumph'd for his Victory Before
 over them. In his time the People 491.
 mutined against the Senators, and
 march'd out of *Rome* to the Sacred
 Hill, not able any longer to en-
 dure the Burden of their Taxes, and
 the continual Services of the War,
 nor would be brought back to their
 Dwellings. *Agrippa* therefore told them
 this Fable; Once the parts of the Body suppo-
 sing

sing the Belly to be idle, and useless, quarrell'd, and denied it their assistance. But when by this Folly they themselves began to grow weak, and understood that the Meat which the Belly receiv'd was dispos'd by its power through the other Members, they were soon reconcil'd. Thus the Senate and the People, as one Body, by Discord are ruin'd, but by Concord flourish. By this Moral he reduc'd the stubborn Multitude, and created Tribunes of the People to defend their Liberty, against the Haughtiness of the Nobility. This Menenius died so poor, that the People made a Collection for his Funeral, and the Senate set up a Monument for him at the publick Charge.

C. MARCIUS CORIOLANUS:

C. 160. Caius Marcius stil'd Coriolanus, from his taking Corioli, a City of the *Volsci*, when his General *Posthumius* offer'd him any Reward he would ask, for the brave Actions he perform'd in that War; he, an eminent Example of Valor, and

and Friendshep, only took a Horse, and a Friend of his, who was amongst the Captives. In his Consulship, when Provisions were scarce, Corn by his Order was brought out of *Sicily*, and sold to the People at a dear rate; that he might constrain them by this Severity to mind their Husbandry, and not promote Sedition. Upon an Accusation by *Decius*, Tribune of the People, he was banish'd, and flying to the *Volsci*, sided with them, under the Command of *Attius Tullus*, against the *Romans*, encamping within four Miles of the City: And would not be appeas'd by any Embassy from *Rome*; till at last, by the Intercession of his Mother *Vetruria*, and his Wife *Volumnia*, with a great number of Matrons in their Retinue; he put an end to the War, and was afterwards put to death as a Traitor, by the *Volsci*. For this there was a Temple built, *Fortuna Muliebri*, To Good Fortune procur'd by Women.

C. LICINIUS STOLO.

U.C. 388. *Fabius Ambustus* had two Daughters, whom he married, one to *Licinius Stolo*, a Plebeian, the other to *Aulus Sulpitius*, a Nobleman. The Wife of the Plebeian making a Visit to her Sister, whose Husband was Tribune of the Soldiers, at that time of equal Power with a Consul, discover'd her ill Breeding by her Fright at the sight of the Rods and Axes plac'd by the Lictors at the Door, for which her Sister deriding her, she complain'd of the Affront to her Husband, who by the assistance of his Father-in-law, when he was made Tribune of the People, establish'd a Law, that one of the Consuls should always be chosen out of the Commoners. This, altho much oppos'd by *Appius Claudius*, took effect; and *Licinius Stolo* was first created Consul. He also made another Law, that no Plebeian should have above five hundred Acres of Land; and yet he having five hundred Acres in his own Right,

Right, enjoy'd as much more in the Name of his Son, who was out of his Tuition, for which Violation, he was call'd to an Account; and was the first that suffer'd by his own Act.

Mr. RICHARD TEMPLE.

From the Year 302. to 434. U.C.

LUCIUS VIRGINIUS the Centurion.

When the Roman People could no longer bear the Insolence of their Factious Tribunes, they set up the *Decemviri*, who by their Office drew up new Laws upon twelve Tables, collected from those which *Solon* gave the *Athenians*: and whilst these Ten Magistrates were designing by agreement to continue the Government amongst themselves, one of them, by

U.C.; 63.
Before Cl.
446.

D Name

Name *Appius Claudius*, fell passionately in Love with *Virginia*, the beautiful Daughter of *Virginus* the Centurion, then in the Service of the State at *Algidum*. Which Maid, when he could by no means debauch, he suborn'd his Client *Marcus Claudius* to demand her for his Slave, as born in his Family, but stoln away by *Virginus*. He thought his Point not hard to gain, since he himself was to be both Judge and Party. Her Father knowing this came to *Rome* on the very day of her Trial, where finding his Daughter cast, he desired leave to take his last Farewel of her; so going aside, as it were, for private Discourse, stabb'd her, and throwing her Body on his Shoulders, fled to the Army; by that sad Spectacle animating the Soldiers to revenge the Crime. They first creating ten Military Tribunes, seized on Mount *Aventinus*, forc'd the *Decemviri* to abdicate their Power, and punish'd them all either by Death or Banishment, only *Appius Claudius* was found dead in Prison.

The

*The Image of ÆSCULAPIUS
brought to Rome.*

The Romans afflicted with a grievous Pestilence, sent to consult the Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, and being order'd to fetch the Image of *Æsculapius* from *Epidaurum* a City of *Epirus*, they immediately dispatch'd away ten Embassadors, of whom *Quintus Ogulnius* was chief in the Commission. As soon as they enter'd the Temple, and were wondring at the Largeness of the Statue, a Snake crept from under the Pedestal, which rather moved Respect than Fear, and gliding through the middle of the Town, to the admiration of all, went into the *Roman Gally*, and rolled it self up in *Ogulnius* his Cabin. They came with the God as far as *Antium*, a Port in *Italy*, where the Sea being very rough, the Snake leapt over Board, and went directly to the Neighbouring Temple of *Æsculapius*: yet after some few days return'd to the Gally, and as they row'd up

U.C. 46
Before C
288.

D 2 the

the *Tiber*, it leap'd into the little Island, that was form'd of *Tarquin's* Palace, thrown into the River, where a Temple was built to *Æsculapius*, and the Plague suddenly stop'd.

FURIUS CAMILLUS.

C. 358. When *Furius Camillus* besieged the
 Fore Ch. *Falisci*, the Schoolmaster of the Town,
 2. by a pretence of taking a Walk, came over to him with most of the chief Citizens Sons; but instead of being kindly received by *Camillus*, he was order'd for his Perfidiousness to be bound and whip'd back into the Town by his Scholars: which oblig'd the *Falisci*, transported with such a remarkable Act of Justice, to yield up themselves, and their Town to him. He had the Honour of a Triumph for taking the City *Veii* after ten years Siege, yet was accused for having had his Triumphal Chariot drawn with white Horses, an Honour only lawful in the procession of *Jupiter*, and the *Sun*; also that he had unequally divided

divided the Plunder they took at the Sacking of *Veii*: for which, cited to his Tryal by *Apuleius* the Tribune of the People, he was found guilty, and banish'd to *Ardea*. About this time the *Galli Senones* forsaking their own Country for its Barrenness, came into *Italy*, and besieged *Clusium*, a Town in *Etruria*. Three Embassadors were sent from *Rome* to advise them to desist from their Enterprize, and one of them, by name *Quintus Fabius*, in a Battle, contrary to the Law of Nations, kill'd the General of the *Gauls*; This so enrag'd them, that upon denial of surrendering the Embassadors, according to their Command, they march'd directly towards *Rome*, and beat the *Romans* on the sixteenth of the Kalends of *August*, at the River *Alia*, which Day was ever after reckon'd in the Kalendar amongst the *Nefasti*, or Unlucky, and call'd *Aliensis*. The conquering *Gauls* enter'd the City, and at first sight of the Senators, drets'd in their Robes, and sitting in their Ivory Chairs, worship'd them as the Tutelar

D 3 Gods

Gods of the Place; but when they found them to be Men, they kill'd them with all imaginable Contempt. The Remainder of the Youth fled with *Manlius* to the Capitol, and there besieg'd by the *Gauls*, were freed by the singular Valour of *Camillus*, who in his absence was chosen Dictator, and having gather'd the scatter'd Troops of of the *Roman* Army, surprizing the *Gauls* by a sudden Onset, gain'd an absolute Victory over them: by his advice, the *Romans* rebuilt their burnt Houses, and were hinder'd from settling themselves at *Vei*. Thus he restor'd the City to her Citizens, and the Citizens to their City.

MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS.

365. *Manlius*, for the Repulse he gave the
 366. *Gauls* at the Capitol, call'd *Capitolinus*,
 serv'd sixteen years as Voluntier in the
 Army, he had seven and thirty Military
 Rewards given him, and three
 and thirty Honorable Scars on his
 Breast.

Breast. It was he, when the City was taken, that advis'd the Remainder of the *Romans* to fly to the Capitol, and one night allarm'd by the Gabling of a Goose, beat off the Enemy, scaling the Hill; for which Action he was stil'd Patron by his Citizens, who in Gratitude brought him a Donative of Corn out of their particular Allowance, tho they were in great want of it themselves, and gave him a House, at the publick Charge in the Capitol. These Honours so puff'd him up, that he created himself many Enemies, and was accus'd by the Senate, for not having made a just Distribution of the Plunder, he had taken from the *Gauls*: also for paying out of his own Estate the Debts of those, who according to Law, had been turn'd over as Slaves to their Creditors: he was thrown into Prison, upon suspicion of aiming at the Crown, but set at Liberty by the unanimous Vote of the People: relapsing into the same Crime, and persevering in it, he was found guilty: yet upon his looking
 D 4 towards

towards the Capitol, and the Remembrance of his good Service perform'd there, he was repriev'd, but then condemn'd in another place, was thrown down the *Tarpejan* Rock. His House was demolish'd, his Goods confiscated, and the *Manlii* ever after oblig'd to renounce the *Prænomēn* of *Marcus*.

AULUS CORNELIUS COS- SUS.

C.318. The *Fidenates*, ancient Enemies of the *Romans*, that they might fight without any hope of Pardon, kill'd the Roman Embassadors that were in Treaty with them, against whom *Quinctus Cincinnatus* was sent Dictator, with *Cornelius Cassus*, General of the Horse, who with his own hand kill'd King *Lartēs Tolumnius*, and was the second from *Romulus*, that consecrated the Spoils of a slain General to *Jupiter Feretrius*.

PUBLIUS

PUBLIUS DECIUS the Father.

Publius Decius Mus was Tribune of U.C.417 the Soldiers in the *Samnite* War, under *Valerius Maximus*, and *Cornelius Cassus* the Consuls. When they were block'd up by an Ambush of the Enemy, in the narrow Pass of the Mountain *Gaurus* in *Campania*, he with a Detachment granted him upon his request gain'd an Hill, frighten'd the Enemy, and at Midnight escap'd safe through their sleeping Guards. For which considerable Service the Army presented him with an Oaken Crown, called *Civica*, the honourable Reward of such as sav'd the Life of a Citizen in Battel, and with another nam'd *Obfidionalis*, for raising the Siege. In the *Latin* War he and his Colleague *Manlius Torquatus* encamp'd at the River *Veseris*, where both the Consuls dream'd, the same night, the Conquest would be theirs, whose General should fall in the Battel, comparing their Dreams,

Dreams, they agreed, that he, whose Wing happened to be worsted, should vow himself to the Infernal Gods, the Left Wing, which *Decius* commanded, giving way, he with great resolution repeating some Solemn Prayers after *Valerius* the High-Priest, devoted himself with his Enemies to the Infernal Gods, so rushing into the Battel, by his death, procured Victory to the *Romans*.

P. DECIUS *the Son.*

C. 447. *Publius*, the Son of the former *Decius*, in his first Consulship triumphed over the *Samnites*, and consecrated the best of their Spoils to *Ceres*: in his second and third Consulate he perform'd many noble Actions both at home and abroad. In his fourth with *Fabius Maximus Rullianus*, when the *Gauls*, the *Samnites*, the *Umbri* and the *Tusci* enter'd into a Confederacy against the *Romans*, their Army being drawn up in Battel, and in the Fight his Wing giving ground, he, encouraged

raged by the great Example of his Father, sent for *Marcus Livius* the *Pontifex*, and leaning on his Spear, repeated after him the usual Form of Prayer, thus devoting himself together with the Enemy to the Infernal Gods, he rushed into the Battel, and bequeathed Victory to his Soldiers. His Body was magnificently interred, and he prais'd in a Funeral Oration by his Colleague.

TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, for the Dulness of his Parts, and the Impediment of his Speech, was sent by his Father to live a private Life in the Country; upon Information that his Father was accused by *Pompeius*, the Tribune of the People, he came by night to *Rome*, and having got an opportunity to discourse the Tribune in private, with his drawn Sword, forc'd him in great fear to lay aside his Accusation. In his Tribuneship of the Soldiers,

U.C. 395
Before C.
355.

Soldiers, under *Sulpicius* the Dictator, he in a Duel kill'd the *Gaul* that challeng'd the *Romans*, and taking off his Chain, put it on his own Neck, whence he was call'd *Torquatus*. In his Consulship against the *Latins*, to maintain his Discipline, he beheaded his own Son, tho' victorious, for fighting against his Order, and beat them at the River *Veseris*, where his Colleague *Decius* devoted himself to the Infernal Gods.

MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS.

C-407. fore Ch. 3. *Valerius* was Tribune of the Soldiers under *Camillus*, in pursuing the dispers'd Troops of the *Gauls* out of *Italy*; and with great Bravery fought the *Gaul*, who by a Challenge had terrified the whole *Roman* Army. A Crow from Break of Day fate upon his Helmet, and in the Fight assisted him by flapping his Wing in his Enemies Eyes, which Victory honoured him with

with the additional Name of *Corvinus*. His Prudence was of great Consequence to the Common-Wealth, when a great number of poor Debtors, not able to pay their Creditors, had attempted to seize *Capua*, and forc'd *Quintius* to head them, in appeasing that Sedition by taking off the Debt.

SPURIUS POSTHUMIUS.

Titus Veturius and *Spurius Posthumius* U.G.433. in their Consulship warring with the *Before Ch* *Samnites*, were drawn into an Ambu- 317. scade by their General *Pontius Thelesinus*, who sent out some pretended Deserters to tell the *Romans*, that *Lutetia*, a City in *Apulia*, was besieg'd by the *Samnites*. Two Roads lead to this place, the one longer, but safer; the other shorter, yet more dangerous; the *Romans*, in great haste to raise the Siege, by taking the shorter way, fell into the Ambush: the place, where this Misfortune happen'd, was call'd *Furcule Caudine*. *Caius Pontius*, when he had

had taken them, sent for his Father *Herennius*, to consult his Judgment in this matter, who answer'd, He would either have them all killed, to weaken their Forces beyond hopes of Recovery, or else sent away without Ransom, that they might be for ever oblig'd to him for such a generous Favour; but he rejecting both these Propositions, made them all Slaves, and enter'd into a League with dishonourable Conditions on their part, which the *Romans* so disliked, that *Posthumus* their General was deliver'd up to them to disannul the Articles, but not received upon that Account by them.

LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

^{34.}
^{Ch.} *Lucius Papirius*, from his swiftness call'd *Cursor*, was sent Dictator against the *Samnites*, perceiving the War to be undertook with ill Omens, he return'd to *Rome* to consult the Soothsayers for better Divination, and left the Command of

of the Army to *Fabius Rullianus*, with Orders not to fight upon any Occasion, yet he inticed by a fair Opportunity fought the Enemy, for which *Papirius*, at his return, would have beheaded him. For the safety of his life he escaped to *Rome*, where it was not in the Power of the Tribunes to defend him: nevertheless by his Fathers Tears, and the Peoples Intreaty, he was at last pardoned, and *Papirius* triumph'd over the *Samnites*. He was very pleasant in his Conversation, and a great Lover of Jest, as appear'd one time, after having severely reprimanded the Prætor of *Præneste* for his Cowardise, he order'd the Lictors to make ready their Axes; and when he saw him sufficiently terrified with the fear of Death, commanded them only to cut up the Roots that hinder'd their March.

The

The HONORABLE
Mr. ROBERT BERTIE.

From the Year 434. to 511. U.C.

QUINCTUS FABIUS
RULLIANUS.

34-
Ch.

Q. *Fabius Rullianus* was the first of his Family, for his Valour call'd *Maximus*: when he was General of the Horse, under *Papirius Cursor*, he conquer'd the *Samnites*, but had like to have been beheaded by the Dictator, for fighting without Order, in his absence. He first triumph'd over the *Apuli*, and *Lucerini*, then over the *Samnites*; thirdly over the *Gauls*, the *Umbri*, the *Marfi*, and the *Tusci*. In his Censorship he distinguish'd the *Libertini*, in respect of their Votes, into four

four inferior Tribes, and would not be chose Censor a second time, declaring it was not for the good of the Commonwealth to have the same Men often Censors. He first instituted the Cavalcade of the *Roman* Knights on the Ides of *July* from the Temple of Honor, upon white Horses to the Capitol. At his death so much Money was collected for him by publick Contribution, that his Son made a publick Feast, and gave a Dole of raw Flesh to the People.

MANLIUS CURIUS DENTATUS.

Manlius Curius Dentatus first triumph'd over the *Samnites*, whom he conquer'd as far as the *Adriatick* Sea. At his return to *Rome*, he thus signaliz'd the Greatness of his Victory in an Assembly of the People: *I have taken so much Land, that it would turn a Desert, had I not taken so many Prisoners to inhabit it; and have taken so*

E many

many Men, that they must perish with Hunger, had I not taken so much Ground for them to subsist on. He triumph'd a second time over the *Sabines*, and thirdly enter'd the City with a less Triumph, call'd Ovation, for conquering the *Lucanians*. He drove *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, out of *Italy*. In the Division of the publick Lands, he gave forty Acres a Man amongst the People, and reserv'd but forty for himself, professing, that none ought to be reckon'd a *Roman* Citizen who could not be contented with it. He was so moderate in his Desires, that he answer'd the *Samnite* Embassadors, proffering him a great Present of Gold, as he was at Dinner upon roasted Turnips; *I had rather eat these Turnips in this Earthen Dish, and govern them that possess such Riches*. When he was accus'd of converting to his own use the publick Money, he produced for his Vindication a Wooden Cruet which he us'd at his Sacrifices, solemnly swearing, he never had any thing more of the Enemies Spoils, in his House. He brought

brought the Aqueducts of the River *Anio* into *Rome*, at the Expence of the same Plunder; and in his Tribuneship forced the Senate to make the Law from him, call'd *Curia*, by which Magistrates might be elected out of the Plebeians; for which many Obligations the Republick conferr'd upon him an House, and five hundred Acres of Land in *Tiphata*.

A P P I U S C L A U D I U S C Æ C U S.

Appius Claudius Cæcus, in his Censorship, tho he admitted the *Libertini* into the Senate, prohibited the Musicians from publick Feasting, and playing on Pipes in *Jupiter's* Temple. Two Families call'd the *Potitii* and the *Pinarii* had for many Ages been constituted to perform Sacrifices to *Hercules*, he brib'd the *Potitii* to instruct the common Slaves in those Religious Ceremonies, for which Offence he was struck blind, and the Race of the *Potitii* utterly extinguish'd. He violent-

U.C. 462.
Before Cl.
288.

ly oppos'd the Communication of the Consulship to any Plebeian, and would not gratifie the Ambition of *Fabius Rullianus* to have absolute Command without *Decius Mus* in the War against the *Samnites*. He conquer'd the *Sabines*, *Samnites*, and *Ætrurians*: and pav'd the way as far as *Brundisium*, whence it was call'd the *Appian Road*. He finish'd the Aqueduct which was brought into *Rome* from the River *Anio*, and was the only Man that kept the Censorship five years together. When a Peace was concluding with King *Pyrrhus*, and his Ambassador *Cineas* had corrupted many of the Senators, *Appius*, old and blind, was brought in his Litter into the Senate, and with a noble Speech broke off those base Propositions.

PYRRHUS *King of Epirus.*

472. *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, was by Ch. his Father descended from *Achilles*; by his Mother from *Hercules*; he ambitiously

tiously aimed at the Empire of the World, and perceiving the *Romans* very powerful, consulted the *Delphick Oracle* about the Fortune of the War, whom *Apollo* thus ambiguously answer'd:

Aio te Æacida Romanos vincere posse.

O, *Pyrrhus*, you the *Romans* shall o'ercome.

He interpreting this to his own Fancy, made War with the *Romans*, by the help of the *Tarentini*: and disorder'd *Levinus* the Consul's Army by the City *Heraclea*, with the strange sight of his Elephants; but after the Fight when he beheld the *Roman Soldiers*, slain only by honourable Wounds in their Breasts; he cried out, *With such brave Men as these could I soon conquer the whole World*: and answer'd his Friends, congratulating his Success, *What do I gain by such a Victory as costs me the Flower of my Army*. Then he march'd on, and encamp'd

E 3 twenty

twenty Miles from *Rome*, generously restoring the Captives to *Fabricius*, without Ransom, where seeing the new Army of *Levinus* so suddenly recruited, he declar'd he underwent the same Difficulty against the *Romans*, as his Ancestor *Hercules* with the Serpent *Hydra*. He was routed by *Fabricius* and *Curius*, and fled to *Tarentum*, thence pass'd over into *Sicily*, yet once more to try his Fortune, he return'd to *Locri* in *Italy*, and rob'd *Proserpine's* Temple; but endeavouring to carry off the Treasure, his Fleet was driven back by a Storm, and wreck'd upon the Shoar. Thence returning into *Greece*, as he besieg'd *Argos*, he was slain with a Tile thrown down on his Head. His Body was carried to *Antigonus*, King of *Macedonia*, and magnificently enterr'd.

F A B R I C I U S.

477. The year after the victorious *Romans* had driven *Pyrrhus* to *Tarentum*, *Fabricius* was sent General against him;

him; he had been formerly Ambassador to *Pyrrhus*, and tho he was proffer'd a fourth part of his Kingdom, would not be brib'd from his Honesty. When he and the King encamp'd near one another, *Pyrrhus's* Physician came to him by night, promising to poison his Prince, if he would reward him accordingly; *Fabricius*, detesting the Fact, command'd him to be bound, and carried back, that his Lord might know what this Traitor had design'd against his Life. In admiration of which generous Action the King is reported to have said: *This is that Fabricius, whose Integrity 'tis harder to corrupt, than to turn the Sun from its Course.*

D E C I U S M U S,

Volscinii, a noble City of *Hetruria*, ^{U.C. 487} was almost ruin'd by its Luxury; for ^{Before C.} very indiscreetly they had freed their ^{263.} Slaves, and admitted them into the Senate, who in return, by a Confederacy,

racy, became their Masters. After they had thus suffer'd many Indignities they secretly begg'd Aid of the Romans; *Decius Mus* was presently sent to their Assistance, who overcame these insolent Freed Men, and either put them to Death in Prison, or delivered them again in subjection to their Lords.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAU- DEX.

488. *Appius Claudius*, surnamed *Caudex*,
 re Ch. was Brother to *Appius Cacus*, after the
 Settlement of the *Volturnenses*, he was
 sent Consul to free the *Mamertini* in *Sicily*, whose Castle *Hiero*, King of *Syracuse*,
 with the *Carthaginians*, had besieged.
 He first pass'd the Straights of *Sicily*
 in a Fisher-Boat to view the Enemy,
 and then forc'd the *Carthaginian* General
 to withdraw his Forces out of the
 Cittadel. Returning to *Rhegium*, he
 with his Infantry took a five Bank'd
 Galley of the Enemies, and with that
 Vessel transporting a Legion into *Sicily*,

drove the *Carthaginians* from *Messana*,
Hiero surrendered himself to him upon
 Terms, at the Battel of *Syracuse*, and
 was so terrified with the Danger of
 the War, that he desir'd the Friendship
 of the *Romans*, and prov'd ever after
 very faithful to them.

CAIUS DUILIUS.

Caius Duilius was Admiral in the U.C. 25
 first Punick War against the *Carthaginians*,
 and finding them very powerful Before C
 at Sea, rigg'd out a strong Fleet: his 492.
 Enemies laugh'd at his Invention of
 Grapling Irons, with which he took
 thirty, and sunk thirteen of their
 Ships. *Hannibal*, the *Carthaginian* Admiral,
 fled to *Carthage*, and pretended
 to demand Instructions of the Senate,
 as yet ignorant of his Misfortune.
 They unanimously voted he should
 fight the Enemy: *I have fought*, says
 he, *and lost the Day*. Thus he escap'd
 Crucifixion; for among the *Carthaginians*,
 the General, that had the Mis-
 fortune